INSURANCE
All Indian companies have done well in 1929.
13

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

INSURANCE
The credit for this belongs to our people.
14

VOL XVIII NO. 126 BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1930. PRICE ONE ANNA.

ORGY OF MURDER IN RANGOON.

Over 700 Injured And 81 Dead

BUSINESS PARALYSED.

RANGOON, May 29.

Though the appearance of the City yesterday indicated an improvement in the situation it was deserted at night. Since last night no fighting has been reported. The situation this morning, compared with yesterday's showed some further improvement in regard to business and traffic but the main Indian business quarters were still closed.

All precautions continue. Military pickets are still posted and police are patrolling the streets. The Governor with the Chief Secretary arrived this morning and His Excellency intends to go round the town. Work in the harbour is still at a standstill. Scavengers have not yet resumed work and this is likely to affect the City's health.

Last night sayadaws and Indian leaders went round the Burmese quarters, to pacify them. Figures of casualties in the hospitals at 7-30 this morning, admitted since the 26th May are indoor patients 382, outdoor patients 390. The dead in the mortuary number 81. Classified by communities, the figures of the injured are: Hindus (mostly Andhras) 657; Muslims 29; Burmans 68; Chinese 13; Europeans and Anglo-Indians 5.

At the time or wiring, a disturbance is reported from the outskirts of Rangoon.—A. P.

RANGOON RIOTS TOLL.

RANGOON, May 23.

The number of inpatients in the hospitals this morning showed an increase of 46. Ten more bodies have been brought to the mortuary.

The Governor of Burma is arriving at Rangoon to-morrow in connection with the riots. No trouble was reported last night and the situation this morning was quiet. Police and military precautions continue and Buddhist high priests and Indian leaders are using their influence to avert conflict and allay excitement.—A. P.

116 VOLUNTEERS ARRESTED AT DHARASANA ON WEDNESDAY.

Untadi Camp Becomes Vacant.

MISS MANIBEN PATEL ASKED TO GO AWAY.

66 Volunteers Disallowed Alighting At Dungri.

UNTADI, May 28.

The Commissioner, Mr. Garrett, accompanied by Mr. Jewel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate and a police party armed with lathis arrived this afternoon at the site of the Satyagraha Camp at Untadi where volunteers who were already there and those who came from Ahmedabad were resting. The officers asked the volunteers to vacate the cite, as it belonged to Government. The volunteers refused. They were then arrested and taken towards Dungari station. Their leader, Mr. B. P. Thakor, who was also arrested, was, however, kept behind, and was seated in a motor bus.

Miss Maniben Patel who was among the volunteers was advised by Mr. Jewel, Sub-Divisional Magistrate, to go away. She went out and kept standing.

(These arrests preceded the arrest of the 65 volunteers mentioned earlier).—A. P.

Get Down At Bandra And Retrain Towards Navsari.

66 Volunteers (24 from Surat and 42 from Kaira) were going to Dharasana Camp on Wednesday night by the passenger train, but they were prevented from getting down at Dungri Station by the police. The volunteers got down at Bandra on Thursday morning and again took another train going towards Navsari.

125 PERSONS FROM GUJARAT TO WORLI CAMP.

The Worli Camp was a little stirred on Thursday morning by the arrival of 125 more leaders from Gujarat. Among the new arrivals were also Shriyuts Narhari Parekh, Manilal Gandhi, Ambalal Patel, Mr. Batliwala and Mr. Balwantrai Thakor.

The number of the Satyagrahis at the Worli Camp has reached to a thousand now. The trial of the Satyagrahis arrested at Wadala and Matunga will commence next week.

MANILAL GANDHI IN WORLI CAMP.

BOMBAY, May 29.

Sjts. Manilal Gandhi, Narahari Parekh, Batliwala, Ambalal Patel and Dr. Tribhuvandas Shah and a few other convicted Satyagrahis were brought to Bombay this morning and taken to temporary prison at Worli.—Free Press.

AHMEDABAD BATCH FOR DHARASANA.

—:o:—

BULSAR, May 28.

Mr. Balwantrai Thakor, right hand of Sardar Vallabhai Patel and a leading citizen of Ahmedabad, along with a batch of 35 selected volunteers has left Bulsar early in the morning to-day for Dharasana in defiance of Section 144.

"PESHAWAR MARTYRS."

—:o:—

TO-DAY'S MUSLIM PROCESSION

The Muslims of Bombay after Jumma prayers to-day (Friday) will proceed to the Congress House, from where a procession in honour of Peshawar martyrs as announced by the Jamiat-ul-Ulema will start at 4 p.m. It will pass through Girgaum Back Road, Lamington Road, Grant Road, J. J. Hospital Pydhoni, Abdul Rehman Street, Crawford Market, Hornby Road, and reach Esplanade Maidan at 6 p.m. where a big meeting will be held.

MORE ARRESTS AT DHARASANA.

—:o:—

116 Volunteers In One Day.

BULSAR, May 28.
(LATER.)

Scarcely half an hour had elapsed before a fresh batch of 48 Satyagraha volunteers joined the previous batch of 23 volunteers, when at about 7-30 p.m. Mr. Antia, Deputy Superintendent of Police with a posse of constables and arrested the whole lot of 65 Volunteers. He first of all warned them that it was confiscated land and that they should disperse. On their refusal they were arrested and marched off to Dharasana. In all to-day's total of arrested number 116 Volunteers.

The camp land is now vacant, but arrangements are being made to send a few Volunteers from the reserves here to take possession of the land.

Dungari station is guarded by a number of Constables who keep a strict watch on the passengers. No Volunteer is allowed to alight at this station.—Free Press.

More Patels Resign.

—:o:—

SURAT, May 28.

Chikli Taluk stands first in the matter of Patels' resignations. The Mamlatdar refuses to take it is alleged, the resignations that rush in. The wife of one Patel, by name Magan Bhai, went to hand over her husband's resignation in a large procession of ladies to the local Mamlatdar's office. The Mamlatdar accepted the Patel's records.—Free Press.

Village Panchayats Organised.

—:o:—

SURAT, May 28.

Village Panchayats have been organised in the villages of Bardoli Bajipura, Butwada, Dehgama, Mandekpur, Karchaka, Orgam, Ruva, Bharampur, Khoj, Mota and Puni, in Bardoli Taluka.—Free Press.

75 MAHARASHTRIAN SATYAGRAHIS FOR DHARASANA.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

BULSAR, May 28.

Seventy-five Maharashtrian Satyagrahis started from the Vile Parle Camp for Dharasana under the leadership of Seth Abdulla. Most of these have already had taste of the police lathis at Shiroda.

KARACHI SATYAGRAHIS FOR DHARASANA.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 29.

25 volunteers under the leadership of Mr. Mariwalla are proceeding to-morrow to Dharasana.

Another batch of 25 volunteers is kept in readiness to start for Dharasana.—Free Press.

Begum Aga Khan Presented To Court.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 29.

The Begum Aga Khan (formerly Mlle. Carron) was presented at to-night's Court. She entered the Palace by "Privileged Entrance."—Reuter.

MR. CHIMANLAL CHINOY ARRESTED

—:o:—

President Of Surat Congress Committee

CITY OBSERVES HARTAL

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT, May 29.

Mr. Chimanlal Chinoy, President, Surat City Congress Committee, was arrested this morning. The Nawapura Chowksi Mahajan, Kapad Bazar and Kansara Bazar are observing hartal.

MR. ABHYANKAR ARRESTED.

—:o:—

NAGPUR, May 29.

Mr M. V. Abhyankar, Bar-at-Law, President of the C. P. Provincial Congress Committee and also President of the C. P. "War Council", was arrested early this morning under a warrant issued by the District Magistrate of Amraoti under Section 124-A. He was immediately conveyed to Amraoti.—A. P.

SAHANI JAILED FOR 6 MONTHS.

More Leaders Sentenced.

(Censored.)

DELHI, May 29.

To-day judgment was delivered by the Additional District Magistrate in the District Jail in the case in which Mr. Sahni, Editor of the "Hindusthan Times" stood charged as accused. Mr. Sahni was sentenced to 6 months' R. I. and to pay a fine of Rs. 500 in default to undergo one and half months' imprisonment more.

Messrs. Hanuman Sahai and K. D. Sharma were awarded the same sentence.

Mr. Sharma was classed as B Class prisoners, while the others were classed as A Class prisoners.—Free Press.

CONGRESS OFFICE RAIDED.

—:o:—

Secretary Put Under Arrest.

GOVT. SCHOOL BURNT DOWN.

SYLHET, May 29.

The Offices of the Congress League and the District Congress Committee as also the residence of the League Secretary were searched by the Police this morning, and papers, sign-boards, and National flags were seized and Munindranath Deb, Congress Secretary, was arrested. The Government High School here was burnt down.—Free Press.

SUSPENSION OF PAPERS.

Congress President's Circular.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The Pioneer understands that the Congress President has issued a circular to all Provincial Congress Committees embodying a resolution for the suspension of publication of all nationalist newspapers and picketing Anglo-Indian newspapers and Indian papers who disregard the warning.—A. P.

MAHARASHTRA TO BREAK FOREST LAWS.

SANGAMNER, May 29.

The Maharashtra War Council had appointed a committee to take up the question of breaking unjust forest laws. In accordance with this decision the Committee has chosen Sangamner, Ahmedabad District, as its headquarters and started a militant programme. Several centres are being opened. The Jungle Satyagraha Committee is vigorously carrying on propaganda throughout the Province.—Free Press.

VILLAGE OFFICERS' RESIGNATIONS.

NADIAD, May 28.

There have been so far 1816 resignations of Mukhtis, Matdars and Ravanias in Kaira District, and four resignations of Talatis.

In Sorsad Taluka 49 Mukhis, 253 Matadars and 134 Ravanias have resigned which affects 62 villages.

In Matar Taluk, 46 Mukhis 157 Matadars and 44 Ravanias have resigned. This affects 59 villages, resigned. This affects 48 villages.

In Nadiad Taluq, 60 Mukhis, 246 Matadars 97 Ravanias have In Anand Taluk, 42 Mukhis, 222 Matadars and 66 Ravanias have resigned. They come from 52 villages.

In Mahamadabad Taluk, 41 Mukhis, 145 Matdars and 56 Ravanias have resigned, which affects 47 villages.

In Thasra Taluk, 25 Mukhis, 46 Matdars and 35 Ravanias have resigned. This affects 31 villages.

In Kapadvany Taluk, 5 Mukhis, 34 Matadars and 13 Ravanias have resigned. This affects 17 villages.—Free Press.

MORE VOLUNTEERS ASSAULTED.

—:o:—

BOUND FOR DHARASANA.

BULSAR, May 29.

The batch of 75 volunteers that arrived here from Ville Parle proceeded on foot to Bhadeli this morning 'en route' to Dharasana. They arrived near Dharasana village at 9-45 a.m. and, when they were advancing further towards the way leading to the salt depot, two European officers with a party of constables armed with lathis came and began pushing back the volunteers with the lathis. When the volunteers refused to budge, the Police charged them with lathis and thus drove them back to Dungri Station, the police following them.

One volunteer was seriously injured and his comrades carried him to Dungri. The volunteers allege that about three of the Red Cross volunteers were also beaten. Mr. Shaikh Abdulla, Captain, has also received lathi blows.

All the 75 volunteers were brought to Bulsar by train under Police escort and were left free. The volunteers then marched to the Bulsar Satyagraha camp. They again intend to proceed to Dharasana to-morrow.—Free Press

DHARASANA ACTIVE AGAIN.

BULSAR, May 29.

A batch of about hundred volunteers arrived at Dharasana this morning from Bulsar on foot. It was arrested near Dharasana and taken towards Dungari station.

Of the volunteers arrested yesterday, one batch was taken to Surat at night and released there. It has again returned to Untadi Camp. Another batch was taken towards Bombay and released on the way. A batch of about ten volunteers that came from Jalalpore to Untadi this morning has taken possession of Untadi Camp which was demolished by the police.—A. P.

NEW DELHI, May 28.

A report was circulated in the city by a certain agency yesterday that Pandit Malaviya had been arrested. Due to this report a great sensation prevailed in the city and there was a strike in certain local schools to-day.—A.P.

POLICE OPEN FIRE AT LILLOOAH.

—:o:—

Serious Disturbance In Workshop.

ALL OVER MONTHLY WAGES SYSTEM.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

Serious disturbance leading to firing by the Police occured at the Lillooan Railway Workshops to-day arising out of the introduction of the Railway Boards monthly wages system.

It is stated that the majority of the workers resented the introduction of the monthly wages system and over this an altercation ensued between two parties when a workman said to be a sardar and a member of the Railway Welfare Committee was assaulted.

Men coming to the rescue were hailed with missiles such as brickbats and iron pieces. Eventually one party reached the office which was besieged by a large crowd. European officers hastened to the spot but while returning they were attacked by the crowd.

POLICE OPEN FIRE.

Meanwhile police packets arrived on the scene. A threatening mob besieged them and missiles were showered on them. The Police eventually opened fire. The District Magistrate and the Superintendent of Police with a reinforcement arrived and brought the situation under control.

The Police are now guarding the area. It is said 1,500 men took part in the disturbances during which they set fire to two railway carriages one of which was burnt. A number of people received injuries due to indiscriminate throwing of brickbats.—A. P.

TROUBLE AT DACCA AGAIN.

—:o:—

Rioters Fired Upon.

DACCA, May 29.

Serious rioting took place at 10 this morning in Rairbazaar, the western suburbs of the city as a result of which the Police opened fire. The City Superintendent of Police with a detachment of armed Gurkhas immediately motored to the place and rioters ispersed as soon as fire was opened.

Casualties are as yet not known but the Superintendent of Police was among those who received injuries.—A. P.

EARTHQUAKE RACKED PERSIA.

Treaty Between Persia And Norway.

TEHERAN, May 28.

A five year treaty of friendship commerce and navigation between Persia and Norway has been signed at Paris between the Ministers of the two countries.—Reuter.

Earthquake shocks accompanied by thunderous noise still continue at Salmas.—Reuter.

BARON LLOYD TO BE CHAIRMAN OF CONSERVATIVES?

LONDON, May 29.

Davidson, Chairman of the Conservative Party Organisation, interviewed by Reuter to-day, said that he had tendered his resignation to Mr. Baldwin before Easter. Mr. Baldwin was consulting his colleagues on matter.

Name of Lord Lloyd is mentioned as possible new Chairman.—Reuter.

Pandit Malaviya Classed With Ordinary Suspects.

ILLEGAL BAN ON HIS ENTRY INTO FRONTIER PROVINCE.

"FIGHT ON AND GOD WILL HELP YOU,"

LAHORE, May 27.

A special messenger who arrived here this morning from Rawalpindi by the Calcutta Mail brought the information abolt the arrest and detention of Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya by the Frontier Government under Regulation III of 1922. All messages in this connection were considered objectionable and stopped by the Telegraph authorities.

The following is a connected account of the incidents that led to the arrest of Pandit Malaviya.

At Campbellpur a notice was served on Pandit Malaviya and party including Pandit Venkatesh Narayan Tivary, Pandit Govind Malaviya and Kunwar Suresh Singh prohibiting entry into the North West Frontier Province. The notice was from the Chief Commissioner under the Frontier Regulation of 1922.

"THANKS."

Pandit Malaviya thanked the Inspectors of Police who served the notice on him and wrote to the Chief Commissioner as follows:—

"I acknowledge receipt of a copy of the order you have passed under Sec. 3 (B) of the N. W. F. P. Security Regulation of 1922, under which you direct me not to enter, reside or remain in the N. W. F. P. I have carefully read the regulation, and I submit that it was meant to apply to suspects and not to persons of known antecedents like me and my party going to the Province with the avowed object of organising relief for my countrymen in distress there. But as you evidently hold a different view. I consider it my duty to contest the correctness of your opinion. I shall, therefore, continue my journey to Peshawar and shall be prepared to be arrested and tried."

LETTER TO COMMISSIONER.

Before starting, Panditji addressed the following letter to the Chief Commissioner and sent it through a special messenger, Lala Shivram Sewak, of the Punjab Mahabir Dal.

"In continuation of my last telegram I sent you from Benaresc, I write to inform you that I arrived at Rawalpindi on May 23 with the object of arranging to distribute relief to the dependents of those who lost their lives as well as to those who received serious injuries during the deplorable occurrences at Peshawar in the last week of April. But I find that this work cannot be done satisfactorily from this distance. I feel, therefore, that I ought to go to Peshawar for it.

"I shall leave for Peshawar by the Karachi Express on Monday, the 26th May. My party will consist of Pundit Venkatesh Narayan Tiware Pandit Govind Malaviya, and Kunwar Suresh Singh."

COMMISSIONER ADAMANT.

No sooner had Panditji entered his compartment at Rawalpindi than the following telegram from the Chief Commissioner, Peshawar, was delivered to him through the Deputy Commissioner, Rawalpindi.

"I regret that it is impossible to admit you or party to the Province. If you attempt to enter you will be prevented from doing so under the Frontier Province Security Regulation".

The whole party looked quite cheerful and seemed entirely unconcerned about the nature of the welcome that might be awaiting them.

ASKED TO ALIGHT.

As soon as the train stopped at Khairabad Kund Railway Station, which is just across the bridge over the Indus and which faces the memorable fortress of Maharajah Ranjit Singh, the Pandit and party were again asked by the Police officers to get down and go wack to the Punjab, which Panditji refused to do. Thereupon Panditji and party were asked to accompany the Police officers. They left the train and marched smilingly into the fort-like station of Khairabad Kund.

When asked to give some parting message, Panditji smilingly and laughingly said: "Fight on the non-violent war for India's emancipation. Boycott foreign cloth, promote Khaddar and Swadeshi, boycott liquor, be on the path of help you".—Free Press.

WHY SIR NORMAN BOLTON LEFT PESHAWAR IN HASTE.

A Broken Down Man.

The following are extracts from the account of the Peshawar tragedy from an eye-witness appearing in the "Young India":—

"I have been watching the attempts on the Government side to throw dust on Maulana Kasuri's account of the Peshawar tragedy published in your paper. I have been touring in the Frontier Province lately and from what I have heard from various non-political (or rather non-Congressional) sources, what particularly struck me about it was the note of moderation and a general tendency towards and understatement rather than otherwise, as compared with the numerous other versions I have heard from people, none of whom was a Congressman.

"A very strong belief persists throughout the province that Sir Norman Bolton went away not because of any nervous breakdown but due to a serious quarrel with the officer commanding the military. The Commissioner, it is generally believed, called out the troops merely as a precaution in case of emergency and was horrified when he found that they had taken matters in their own hands. The very way in which he left Peshawar lends the colour of truth to this version. He got into his car and left for Rawalpindi to catch the Frontier Mail and even the staff of his household thought that he was just going to his office. A nervously broken-down man, setting out on a journey of six thousand miles can hardly give the impression of normally proceeding to his office to his own staff of domestic servants.

The people of the Frontier, both on this side of the border as well as on the Afghan side, are friends of India, and the name of Gandhi is revered by all.

WHAT'S A NEWSPAPER.

Allahabad Collector's Novel Interpretation.

—:o:—

ALLAHABAD, May 29.

The printer and publisher of the "Satyagraha Samachar" of Allahabad, who issued cyclostyled copies of the paper have been informed by the Collector that the Government is advised that such cyclostyled issues technically constitute newspapers and the printer and publisher should file declarations within three days.

As the Government do not propose to take penal action without warning. Mr. Baijnath Kapur, the publisher, has refused to file a declaration.—A. P.

WARDHA, May 27.

The local Congress Committee has begun to-day picketing of foreign cloth shops and has appointed four batches of volunteers to picket foreign cloth shops from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.—Free Press.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First Twenty Words and

ONE ANNA

For each Additional Word.
Terms:—CASH with Order.

INSTRUCTIONS.
The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication. Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle", to be paid for. Answers to Advetisements should be addressed as follows: Box Number .... Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay. Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

Situations Vacant.

WANTED—Ambitious young Educated ARTISTS, ACTRESSES, ACTORS, PAINTERS. Apply WSIR, Managing Proprietor, "Indian Pictures," 85 Chinchpokli near Venus Cinema, Bombay.
A R 2506

WANTED IMMEDIATELY for Gurukula Shuklatirth near Broach B.A.'s or M.A.'s with English, Sanskrit or History. B. T. preferred. Pay Rs. 60 to Rs. 100 with benefit of provident fund and regular promotion. Apply Dr. KALYANDAS DESAI, Bhuleshwar, Bombay 2.
A 329

WANTED—BUSINESS MANAGER for an Electrical concern. Engineer with canvassing ability preferred. First class competency certificate holders with good practical experience need apply. Salary Rs. 75 to 100 with prospects of permanent job. Apply sharp Box No. 2556, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
A R 2504

WANTED.—Candidates to qualify themselves for the Subordinate Engineering Services from the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, under thoroughly qualified efficient and experienced staff. The institution is managed and maintained by the Hindu Education Society, a Registered Body. the President of which is the Ex-Minister of Education in U. P. The new session commences from July, 1930. Apply for prospectus to PRINCIPAL, Civil Engineering School, Lucknow.
A 673

Situations Wanted

AVAILABLE—An experienced Secretary or Manager capable to control a big business concern or Factory; is efficient in accounts and expert in connected laws. Possesses marvellous organising and controlling power. Apply to Post Box No. 2553 C/o. "Bombay Chronicle."
B 810

Educational

EFFECTIVE ENGLISH taught efficiently by correspondence Write for particulars to The PRINCIPAL, School of English, Post Box 20, POONA CANTT.
M R2489

Medical.

FOR THE CURE and care of Lunacy—mania—melancholia—dementia—hysteria—epilepsy—convulsions—alcoholism—opium habits—neurasthenia—paralysis—hamiplegia. See BHATHENA, No. 7, Grant Buildings, Colaba, Bombay.
M R 2505

INTERNAL HAIR DYE (TONIC) Its 40 days internal use turns white hair into jet black by the roots forever. Besides this sharpens memory, aids eye-sight, confirms teeth, restores manhood, prolongs life. Price Rs. 10, Doorweshi Medical Works. No. 8 Laharia Sarai, (Bihar).
M R2479

Houses & Flats Wanted

GODOWN WANTED, ground floor, Fort District, approximately 1,800 sq. ft., minimum height 16 ft. Apply Box No. 2560. Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
832

Loans

27,000 Twenty-seven thousand (about) loan without interest granted for ten years enlistment according concession is continued till 29th July, 1930. Next date fixed for granting fresh loans 31st July 1930. Respectable Agents wanted on commission and pay Rs. 50 to 200. Ask for rules and list of loans granted: THE BANKING & INDUSTRIAL SYNDICATE LTD., Bombay 2.
L 782

Trade Announcement.

KHADI—Pure Hand-spun and Hand-woven Khadi supplied at reasonable rates by V. P. LAXMINARAIN JHUNJHNUWALLA, Jaipur (Rajputana).
T R2488

THE GWALIOR

SUN brand

PORTLAND CEMENT

surpasses all the requirements of the British standard Specification and is certified by Government Test House, Alipore to be cement of a high order and recommended for all classes of work. All enquiries and orders will have our best attention.

YUSUF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street, Fort Bombay.
Tel. No. 21934.

Public Notices.

GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per column inch per insertion.
1st Insertion	... Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	... Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	... Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertion	... Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their Advertisements in these columns or in the classified Short Advertisement columns

Tender.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.

SEALED TENDERS for the supply to the Mysore Serum Institute, Bangalore, during the official year ending 30th June, 1931, of:
(1) About 700,000 lbs. of white ragi straw, clean and good quality. Rate to be quoted per 100 lbs.
(2) Miscellaneous articles, and
(3) Healthy, muscular he-buffaloes and for the purchase of done he-buffaloes from the Institute (about 1,200 he-buffaloes will be required).
will be received at the Institute upto 5-15 p.m. on SATURDAY, the 31st May, the 7th June and 14th June respectively.
In connection with tender No. 3, no tender will be considered unless the two rates required are offered in the same tender. For detailed conditions, please refer to the tender notices published in the Mysore Gazette dated 15-5-1930 on pages 535 and 536, 536 and 536 and 537 and 533 and 538 and 539 respectively or ascertain in the office of the undersigned between 7-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 to 6-30 p.m.

(Sd.) P. PARTHASARATHY,
Officer-in-Charge,
Serum Institute.

Bangalore, 22nd May, 1930.
800

CAWNPORE MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS for the supply of miscellaneous stores for the year ending 31st March, 1931, will be received by the Chairman, Municipal Board, Cawnpore, upto 28th June, 1930.
2. Lists of articles for tender and conditions of tender can be had from the Form Keeper, Municipal Office, Cawnpore, on payment of Rs. 2.

S. N. TIWARY, D.P.H.,
Executive Officer,
Municipal Board, Cawnpore.
The 23rd May, 1930.
835

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June, 1930, at 4-30 p.m., as soon as the business of the Annual Ordinary General Meeting is over, when the subjoined resolution will be proposed:—

"That the Articles of Association be altered in manner following:—
(a) Articles 103 and 104 be cancelled.
(b) The following be substituted for Article 103:—
103. During such time as the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company, one member of that Firm shall be ex-officio a Director of the Company. The right conferred by this Article and Articles 103-A and 104 shall not be determined by any change in the name or style or in the constitution of the said Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. and their successors in business.
(c) The following Article shall be inserted after Article 103:—
103-A. During such time as MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company the Firm shall have the right to appoint and from time to time remove and reappoint a person being a Director (whether the ex-officio Director or a Special Director or the Debenture Director) to be the Chairman of Directors.
(d) The following be substituted for Article 104:—
104. During such time as the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm shall be the Managing Agents of the Company that Firm shall also have the right to appoint and from time to time to remove and reappoint another person whether a member of the Firm of MESSRS. C. PARAKH & CO. or the successors in business of that Firm or not as a Director. The Director appointed under this Article is herein referred to as the "Special Director" and the term "Special Director" means the Director for the time being in office under this Article.

Should this resolution be passed by the required majority it will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution to a further Extraordinary General Meeting and such Meeting will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on MONDAY, the 23rd day of June, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.) in the afternoon for the purposes of considering and if thought fit confirming such Resolution as a Special Resolution accordingly.
Dated this 30th day of May, 1930.

By Order of the Board,
For and on behalf of
The Bombay Uganda Company,
Limited.
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
817

NOTICE

1. POST—Inspector-General of Forests.
2. Salary—Up to Rs. 500, according to qualifications. Must be agile and a good rider.
3. Will be guided in all matters of leave, travelling allowance, Security, pensions, etc., by State rules.
4. Apply with Photograph (which will not be returned and without which no applications will be considered) before 1st June, 1930, to the ARMY MINISTER, in His Highness' Government, ALWAR.
753

SIR GANGA RAM POCKET BOOK OF ENGINEERING.

5th edition in Urdu or English. Price Rs. 7/8, cash and Rs. 8/- per post each. Sir Ganga Ram Trust Society, Lahore.
790

Public Notices.

THE BOMBAY UGANDA COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ELEVENTH ANNUAL ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, 55, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay, on SATURDAY, the 7th day of June, 1930, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), to transact the following business:—

1. To receive and adopt the Audited Statement of Accounts for the year ended 31st December, 1929
2. To confirm appointment of new Directors.
3. To appoint Directors in place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.
5. To transact any other business which the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Saturday, the 31st day of May 1930, to Saturday, the 14th day of June, 1930, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board.
C. PARAKH & CO.,
Managing Agents.
Bombay, 26th May, 1930.
816

THE SYDENHAM COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, BOMBAY 1.

CLASSES to prepare candidates for the Government Diploma in Accountancy Examination will commence at the above College—the only Government institution in this Presidency preparing candidates for the said examination from 21st June, 1930. The classes provide for proper individual attention, which is made possible owing to a comparatively small number of students, and a systematic course or study under highly qualified staff. A few seats are available in the College Hostel. Apply sharp to the PRINCIPAL.
674

Legal Notices.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that SHRIPATRAO GANPATRAO SALUNKE has contracted to sell to our client DAMJI MUNSEY and DOONGERSEY KANJI, the undermentioned property. Any person or persons having or making any claim against the said property by way of sale, mortgage transfer lease, exchange, gift, trust, inheritance, possession, lien or otherwise howsoever, is or are requested to make the same known in writing to us at our Office at No. 9, Bell Lane, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such claim, and the same, if any, shall be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being on the Elphinstone Land Estate of the Bombay Port Trust on the West side of Argyle Road, in the Town and Island of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 266-6/9 square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3186 and Cadastral Survey No. 135 of Princess Dock Division and in the Books of the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 4794 and Street Nos. 92, 94 and 96, and which said premises are bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the East by Argyle Road, on or towards the West by the land belonging to Bombay Port Trust and leased partly to Lalji Shamji and partly to Bai Premabai, wife of Chapsey Nursey, on or towards the North by the land belonging to the Port Trust and agreed to be leased to Chotubhai Ampram Vakil and Gopalji Kheraj, and on or towards the South by land belonging to the Port Trust and agreed to be leased to Naranji Meghji.
Dated this 29th day of May 1930.

MATUBHAI JAMIETRAM & MADON.
Purchaser's Attorneys.
830

Legal Notices.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 302 of 1930.

Messrs. MANECKCHAND GULABCHAND AND Co., a firm carrying on business at Kolbhat Lane, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs.
Vs.
(1) NANDLAL CHUNILAL JHAVERI, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Girgaum, outside the Fort of Bombay and (2) MAHOMED YACOOB HAJI AHMED of Bombay Memon Mahomedan Inhabitant, residing at Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay. ..... Defendants

To,
MAHOMED YACOOB HAJI AHMED, Esq.,
2nd Defendant abovenamed

TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiffs have filed this suit for recovery of Rs. 14,478-11-0 with interest and costs; that in defaul of the defendants paying th amount of the decree within such time as this Honourable Cour may be pleased to fix, the immoveable properties described in Exhibit "B" to the Plaint be sold by and under the directions of thi Honourable Court and the proceeds of the sale after defraying thereou the expenses of the sale be applied in payment of the decree and fo Court Receiver to take charge o the properties mentioned in plaint and for further and other reliefs
And that the hearing of the above suit has been fixed for Wednesday, the 18th day of Jun 1930 AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that in default of your appearance, the suit will be heard and determined exparte in your absence.

Dated this 29th day of May, 1930
RELE & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
831

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.
Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of SITABAI, widow of Ramchandra Mukund Pradhan alias Sitabai Ramchandra Pradhan, of Bombay. Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu, Hindu Inhabitant ..... Deceased.
(1) KRISHNANATH RAMCHANDRA PRADHAN, (2) VISHWANATH RAMCHANDRA PRADHAN and (3) KASHINATH RAMCHANDRA PRADHAN, the 1st Electrical Foreman, Elphinstone Mills, 2nd Electrical Wireman, Jacob Sassoon Mills, and the third a Student in the Gokhale Education Society's High School, of Bombay. Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu, Hindu Inhabitants, residing at Parel Village, Bombay, the sons of the deceased abovenamed ..... Petitioners.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of Letters of Administration.
Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Twenty-Seventh day of May in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and thirty, and in the Twenty-first year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL.
Prothonotary and Senior Master.
(Sd.) E. FAHEY.

The 27th day of May, 1930.
KRISHNANATH RAMCHANDRA PRADHAN,
VISHWANATH RAMCHANDRA PRADHAN,
KASHINATH RAMCHANDRA PRADHAN,
Petitioners-in-Person.
634

Public Notices.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the WARD ELECTIONS to fill casual vacancies in 'B' and 'D' Wards in consequence of the disqualification of Messrs. Bhawanji Nathubhai Mehisheri, Kanji Karamsi Master and Jamnadas Madhavji Mehta, M.A., LL.B., Barrat-Law, fixed to take place on MONDAY, the 9th June, 1930, notice whereof was published in the Bombay Government Gazette of 22nd May, 1930, and in the issues of "The Indian Daily Mail," "The Bombay Chronicle," "The Nava Kal" and "The Hindustan & Praja-Mitra Parsi" of the 23rd May 1930) have been postponed to a date to be notified hereafter.

A. R. DALAL.
Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 29th May, 1930.
833

Auction Sales.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO

AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS.
123, Medows St., Fort Bombay.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES.
On FRIDAY, the 6th June 1930 at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises at Kalbadevi Road:—under instructions from Messrs. J. Peerozshaw & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagees Seth Kessowji Damji and Seth Bhimji Premji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Shivdayal Shivshamal, Kissondayal Shivshama, Bhimohan Shivdayal and others:—Firstly. The piece of Pension and Tax land admeasuring about 700 sq. yds. with the dwelling house thereon bearing Collector's New No. 3016, New Survey Nos. 1642 and 1644, Cadastral Survey No. 803 Bhuleshwar Division, Municipal C Ward and Street Nos. 243-245 and 237A-39A situate at Kalbadevi Road. Secondly The piece of land admeasuring about 685 Sq. Yds. with the dwelling house thereon bearing Collector's New No. 3018, New Survey Nos. 1641, 1642 and 1643, Cadastral Survey No. 803 Bhuleshwar Division, and Street Nos. 1-2, 3, 243-245 situate at Kalbadevi Road.
Full particulars and conditions of sale may be obtained from the above Solicitors at 17-19 Dalal Street, Fort, or from the undersigned.
SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

MESSRS. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ORNAMENTS.
Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1963 of 1929 (Advocate General vs. Dwarkadas).
Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, on TUESDAY, the 10th June next at 3-30 P.M. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—
Ornaments such as diamond sujni, ear-ring, ring, etc., pearl and emerald tholias, ear-rings, head-ornaments, nose-ring, kadas, Jadavs bangles, necklaces, ring, collars vak, strings of pearls, loose pearls, rubies, emerals etc. gold sankilis, tholias, patas, patlies, chudas, chains, pendants, coins, safe, etc., etc.
The above will be on view 2 days before the sale.
BENNETT & CO.

Amusements.

THE CAPITOL
DAILY at 6-30 & 10 P.M.

starring JOHN GILBERT GRETA GARBO
Also
SONGS OF THE ROSES
(A Colourtone Revue.)

Amusements.

"The Spieler"
Featuring
ALAN HALE & RENEE ADOREE
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE
PATHE AUDIO REVIEW
MANDALAY-Song Sketch
MICKAY THE MOUSE
in
"WHEN THE CAT'S AWAY"
Reduced prices for all performances.
Times of Showing 6-30 & 10 P.M. Daily
Commencing from Saturday
"MOTHER'S BOY"
A 100 p.c. Talking & Singing Picture.
Featuring.
MORTON DOWNEY.
Broadway's Golden Voiced Tenor
NEW PATHE CINEMA
Lamington Road (Queen's Rd. End)
Phone 41697.

EXCELSIOR
THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
MARY PICKFORD
and
DOUGLAS FAIRBANKS.
in an adaptation of Shakespeare's Comedy.
TAMING OF THE SHREW
You'll rock with Laughter when the Wildcat meets her Waterloo at the Hands of the Mad Masterful Caveman.

EMPIRE
THEATRE
6-30, and 10 p.m.
RUSSIAN COSSACK CHOIR
and
BALALAIKA ORCHESTRA.
24 Performers in a Programme of National Folk Songs and Operatic Music.
Prices Rs. 3, 2, 1, plus Tax.

ROYAL
Opera House,
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
ALMA RUBENS
in
THE HEART OF SALOME
She looked like a Saint, the Woman who robbed Paris Wives of their peace.

GLOBE
CINEMA
Sandhurst Road
To-night 5-15, 7, 8-45, and 10-30 P.M.
RICHARD TALMADGE
IN
"INITIATE"
Also Harold Lloyd 2 reels Comedy
NEXT SATURDAY.
Harold Lloyd
in
"SPEEDY"
A veritable cyclone of mirth full of spice and all things nice that comic films are made of.

RIALTO CINEMA
(LAMINGTON ROAD)
FRI. 30th MAY
At 6-30 and 10 P.M.
MASKS OF THE DEVIL
with John Gilbert
Alma Rubens.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE

—:o:—

UTHAMNA CEREMONY—Shamkorebai wife of Mr. Vithal Purshotam and mother of Narotam died Thursday 29th. Uthamna Ceremony at her residence, Vatchagannay Road, Gamdevi, at 4 p.m. on Friday the 30th.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Supersended Mails for Singapore and Japan per s.s. "Shanghai Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 9.30 a.m. on Saturday the 31st instant.

VARNASHRAMA DHARMA CONFERENCE.

At a meeting of the Working Committee and the Reception Committee of the All-India Sanatan Varnashram Dharma Conference, Bombay, held yesterday, it was resolved to hold the session of the All-India Sanatan Varnashram Dharma Conference at Bombay on the 14th and 15th of June, 1930 (Saturday and Sunday).

KARNATAKA CONGRESS WORKER'S LEAGUE.

An urgent meeting of all the workers of the Karnatak Congress Workers' League will be held to-day (Friday) at 9 p.m. at A/4 Saraswat Buildings, Gamdevi.

TELEGRAPH NOTIFICATION.

The third June being the King Emperor's birthday all departmental, radio, and combined offices will observe the same working hours as on Sundays. Inland ordinary telegrams will not be accepted on that day.

"PESHAWAR MYRTYRS."

—:o:—

(Through the Bombay B.P.C.C.)

The Procession for Peshawar Martyrs will leave Congress House to-day at 4 p.m. and terminate at Esplanade Maidan at 6 p.m. where a meeting will be held.

FOUND.

Sari Pin was found by a Parsi during the Parsi Procession on the 29th instant. The owner is requested to take it away from the Congress House after giving proper assurance.

B. P. C. C. COUNCIL MEETING.

An urgent meeting of the Council of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held today (Friday) at 8 30 p.m. (S.T.) instead of 6-30 p.m. announced.

"GANDHIJI'S MEDALLIONS."

Mrs, N. D. S. Captain writes:—I beg to inform all those who have been written and asked me for Gandhiji Medallions that they are sold out at present. Some more have been ordered and as soon as I hear from Mons Lalique I shall announce in the "Bombay Chronicle."

"THE WORLI REPUBLIC."

—:o:—

Under the above Caption the "Congress Bulletin" writes:—

The population of the Worli prison totals nearly 800. They include Satyagrahis from Ahmedabad and other centres of Gujerat. To regulate the life of this colony the Satyagrahi prisoners have elected a Committee of 25 with a President and two Secretaries. Sjt. Paramanand Chandan the leader of the first Satyagrahi batch that raided Wadala is the President and Jamshed Patel and Manubhai Shetare the Secretaries. The Central Committee has also appointed various sub-committees. Owing to the rush of visitors and press correspondents there has been appointed an "Interview Committee" with Paramanand as President and Sjt. Bhumgara as Secretary. There is a Committee directed by Faridun Dabu, Manibhai Shet and Sansare, which controls the acceptance and distribution of various articles presented by the public. There is a Commissariat Department in charge of Natvarlal Dalal, Purshottam Upedes and Govindaram Narang. The contract for supplying food has been given to the management of the Surati Hindu Hotel. There is also a hospital and Sanitary department in charge of Paramanand Dabu and Dongra. The satyagrahis have been accommodated in 3 chawls, which have been re-named "Swarajya Bhuvan", "Swatantra Bhuvan" and "Satyagraha Bhuvan". There is also one chawl reserved for hospital use which has been named "Shantimaya Hospital".

The "World Swatantria Nagara Samiti" as the central committee is called) has prescribed various rules for the observance of the Satyagrahis. Any complaints are to be preferred to the captain of the batch to which to the Satyagrahi belongs. All complaints will be first considered by the Samiti and then sent up to the Superintendent of the Jail. Volunteers, who are in need of soap, "datan", cotton or other articles are to apply to the Samiti through their respective captains.

The Samiti has also been elaborated rules regarding dress and behaviour. Articles presented by the public are distributed at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m.

The daily routine of life in the colony is as follows:—

6.30 Toilet and bath.
7 to 8 Prayers.
8 to 12 Daily work as spinning, etc.
12 to 3 Rest.
3 to 3.30 Compulsory Takli Spinning.
4 to 6 Interview time.
6 to 6.30 Prayers and roll call.

Any infringement of the discipline of the colony is reported to the officers of the Samiti who prescribe the penalty for the same. Among those recently admitted to the Worli Republic are Sjts. Manilal Ganchi, Narhari Parikh, Soli Battilwalla, Ambalal Patel and Dr. Tribhuwandas.

PARSIS SUPPORT INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT

Spectacular Procession Parades In Bombay.

"BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS."

Parsis of Bombay demonstrated on Thursday evening in an unmistakable manner their whole-hearted sympathy with the present national movement and their high regard for Mahatma Gandhi. They joined in their thousands a procession organised by the Parsi Rajkiya Sabha.

The procession was to start at 6-15 p.m. from the Maidan opposite the Elphinstone School, but long before that time huge crowds of Parsis men and women began to collect and by 6-0 p.m. the crowd numbered several thousands.

MRS. CAPTAIN LEADS.

The procession started exactly at 6-15 p.m. It was headed by Mrs. Goshup Captain, Mr. B. F. Bharucha and Mr. K. K. Santok. They were followed by four volunteers carrying the photos of Mahatma Gandhi, Dadabhai Naoroji Sir Pherozeshah Mehta and Mr. K. F. Nariman.

The volunteers were followed by thousands of Parsi women headed by half-a-dozen Parsi Desh Sevikas. Many of the women were clad in khaddar or Swadeshi saris. The women were followed by Parsi men, many of whom especially youths were in Khaddar and Gandhi caps.

THE ROUTE.

The procession started from Dhobi Talao and turned into Girgaum Road. The processionists were lustily cheered by Parsis especially women standing in the windows and balconies of houses on both the sides. The procession turned into Princess Street and from there into Kalbadevi Road, and then towards Bhuleshwar.

On Kalbadevi Road and Bhuleshwar huge crowds of non-Parsis lined the route and cheered the processionists to which the latter responded by waving their kerchiefs and shouting national slogans.

ROSEWATER SPRINKLED.

Scenes of great enthusiasm were witnessed when the procession passed through Bhuleshwar. Hindu merchants in this locality sprinkled rose-water on the processionists and Hindu women standing in the balconies and windows showered flowers on them. Mrs. Captain, the four photos and a tricoloured national flag were garlanded by some of the merchants.

From Bhuleshwar the procession wended its way to Thakurdwar and then turned into Girgaum Road. As it proceeded further the number gradually increased.

Many more Parsis joined the procession when it reached Prarthna Samaj and proceeded towards Charni Road. It was about sunset when the procession reached Charni Road junction and turned into Grant Road. The big Grant Road Bridge was lined by spectators of all classes on both sides, and the sight was very picturesque. Balconies and galleries were full of eager spectaters.

PARSI LOCALITY.

Here enthusiasm seemed to be at its height as this part is mostly populated by Parsis. Parsi men and women standing on the terraces and windows of the houses on both the sides incessantly cheered the processionists and some Parsi ladies were seen waving national flags from their houses.

BOYCOTT BRITISH GOODS.

The processionists reached Gowalia Tank Maidan at 8-0 p.m. and then dispersed. All along their way they were shouting national slogans like "Bande Mataram" "Inquilab Zindabad", "Mahatma Gandhi-Ki Jai" and "Boycott British Goods". When they were passing through Grant Road a cry raised was "Boycott Silken Saries."

Throughout, the procession was quiet and orderly and the organisers did their best not to block traffic but when it crossed the Grant Road Bridge there was so much rush that all traffic was practically suspended for more than an hour.

MAGISTRATE WATCHES.

Near Gwalia Tank Mr. H. P. Dastur, the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay was watching the procession from his car. Even after the processionists had dispersed. Parsi women and youths went in small batches shouting national slogans. Many got into a number of trams at the Gwalia Tank terminus and went on shouting "Boycott British Goods."

SWADESHI BAZAR AT MADHAV BAUG.

Bhulabhai Desai Declares It Open.

Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai performed on Thursday evening the opening ceremony of the Swadeshi Bazaar organised by the Bombay Students' Brotherhood in the spacious buildings and compound of the Madhav Baug, at C. P. Tank.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, said a few years ago whenever there was any movement by Indian intelligentsia for political reform, it was condemned by the Government as the agitation of the educated classes for power, and they refused to grant the demands, claiming, as trustees to protect the interests of the masses.

TABLES TURNED.

But the irony of fate was, continued Mr. Desai, "that the tables were now turned against the Government who cannot exploit the old excuse. The masses were now active and the intelligentsia were inactive.

Proceeding Mr. Desai said that the civil disobedience movement was an expression of he country's intense desire for freedom, and it was intended to demonstrate that if there was no other way of expressing it the people would express it by showing that they could not be governed without their consent. That was the moral basis of the civil disobedience movement, and any condemnation of it had no moral value, but only interested value.

STUDENTS' SHARE.

Mr. Desai, after dwelling on the value of Swadeshi in the national movement said that it was but fitting that the students were contributing their share to the national fight for freedom.

He then declared the bazaar open.

THE EXHIBITS.

The various stalls in the bazar which are arranged on the ground floor and the first floor of the building represent a variety of articles manufactured in India. The greater part of these are devoted to Swadeshi cloth—both khaddar and mill-made.

Among other Indian goods exhibited are silverware, hardware, perfumery and toilette requisites leather goods sugar, tea, biscuits, iron safes, medicines and chemicals. An art gallery includes some fine specimens of the works of some eminent Indian painters.

Refreshments are provided in the "Le Rendezvous", in a corner of the compound. The building and grounds are beautifully decorated with flowers and lawns by the Amin Nursery.

"SIMON REPORT STANDS SCRAPPED."

—:o:—

Jinnah On Benn.

BOMBAY, May 30.

Mr. M. A. Jinnah in a statement to the press says that Mr. Benn's speech does not change the situation in any way at all. Mr. Jinnah proceeds to declare that if the Congress demand is expressed in Mr. Gandhi's phrase, "the substance of independence," then there is little difference between Congressmen and others. He adds that no Indian representative worth his salt who attends the Round Table Conference would agree to anything but a substantial transfer of power, which Mr. Gandhi may call the substance of independence.

SIMON REPORT.

(DECENT BURIAL FOR SIMON'S REPORT.

Mr. Jinnah observes: To use Mr Benn's phrase, his latest pronouncement 'stands as it stands.' In my opinion it does not change the situation in any way at all.

I do not attach any importance to the part of Mr. Benn's speech in which referring to the Simon Commission's report he says: "Within a few weeks we shall have in our hands one of the great state documents of our time." It is quite clear that it will not be the only document. I have very little doubt in my mind that the Simon Commission's report is not going to constitute an obstacle in the way of the work of the conference. The Simon Commission's scheme stands scrapped and Mr. Benn has to give some consolation to Sir John Simon and his colleagues for having laboured two years over it. I regret very much indeed that Mr. Benn seems to think that he has done everything which ought to satisfy India. He says: "What more can we do?"

To begin with, although the Viceroy's announcement was made as far back as October 30, the date of the conference was not fixed till the middle of May and the meeting of the conference is to take place on the 20th of October, that is a year after the announcement This is hardly the way to inspire confidence in the people and to prove the Bona Fides of the efforts of His Majesty's Government. If Mr. Benn and His Majesty's Government had agreed to call the conference within three or four months. I venture to say that a great deal of trouble and loss of innocent lives might have been saved. But Mr. Benn and His Majesty's Government had to mark time to find out a way to give a decent burial to the Simon Commission's report. This, I believe, was the cause of this undue delay in announcing the date of the conference.—A. P.

SWADESHI BAZAR AT MADHAV BAUG, C. P. TANK.

... DAILY 3 TO 10 P.M. (S.T.) ...

A visit to the Bazar comprising about 100 Stalls exhibiting all sorts of indigenous goods will convince the public of the economic potentialities of India.

MUSICAL PERFORMANCE.

By

Prof. V. Shastri and V. G. Dapke.

Latest Cotton Prices.

—:o:—

(Through Cotton Telegraph Information Service. Ismail Building Hornby Road, Bombay).

NEW YORK MARKET.

OCTOBER.

New York, May 29.	
Previous Closing Rate	15.10
To-day's Opening Rate	15.07
Difference	—03
To-day's Closing Rate	15.19
Difference	plus .09

Broach Expectations Rs. 256 0 0

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

—:o:—

Liverpool, May 29.	
Previous Closing Rate	7.38
To-day's Opening Rate	7.37
Difference	—01
To-day's Closing Rate	7.39
Difference	plus 01

LONDON SILVER MARKET.

London, May 29.			
Silver Ready	17	7	0
Lower	0	9	0
Silver Forward	17	4	0
Lower	0	11	0

Tone of Market:—India and China sold.

BOMBAY PRICES.

Bombay, May 29.			
Jeith	49	8	0
Ashad	49	6	0

LABOUR GOVERNMENT "SINCERE."

—:o:—

Party Votes Certificate To Itself.

LONDON, May 28.

Equally with the debate on the floor of the House, discussion at a private meeting of the Parliamentary Labour Party has failed to produce any effect. The meeting was requisitioned by the Members of the rebel group in the Party and was held last night.

It is understood that Mr. Fenner Brockway repeated most of the arguments he had been urging in the House and elsewhere, but apparently without producing any impression in his favour. The Independent Labour Party members also joined in the discussion. It was evident that there was no overwhelming desire to condemn the Labour Government or to compel it to change its policy.

The majority of those who took part in the discussion opined that constructive steps should be expediated and they could only point out the need for early publication of the terms of the Round Table Conference and that the Conference itself should consist of a large number of representatives who would speak for various interests concerned.

BENN SPEAKS.

Mr. Benn made a reply, but he was not in a position to state anything beyond what he has given expression to in Parliament. He was not able to disclose anything new in the policy of Government and as for expediting the Round Table Conference Mr. Benn could only repeat his assurance that Labour was committed to the aim of Dominion Status and that he was unable to say anything more at present.

The majority of the members, no doubt, complained about the drift which was aggravating the situation every minute, but in the end almost all critics, excepting very few seemed to be satisfied that the Labour Government was sincere in its intentions about conferring Dominion Status and that meanwhile it must be supported in its endeavours to preserve law and maintain order At the same time it was quite noticeable that there was a conflict between loyalty to Government and loyalty to one's own conscience and idtals.

BROCKWAY CRITICISED.

This conflict strengthens the position of the Left-wingers Apart from Mr. Benn certain other Cabinet Members also are reported to have taken part in the discussion and it is understood that they all strongly criticised Mr. Brockway especially for his quoting the Punjab Congress President's version of Peshawar disturbances.

NEW POINT.

But it was pointed out that in view of the prominent publicity given to Government communiques in the Commons it was only fair to give expression to the Indian view point. As regards the question of political amnesty, though rumours persist it looks impossible to get any confirmation. Officialdom only answers questions saying that it is unable to say anything on the matter. June 3rd, 10th, 24th and July 8th are mentioned as dates which might go down in history as beginning of a new era in Indo-British relations, but whether it is more than a clever guess work no one can say now.—Free Press Beam Service.

CATHOLICS AND NATIONAL MOVEMENT.

An Unauthorised Move.

—:o:—

(From A Correspondent.)

An extraordinary meeting of the Managing Committee of the East Indian Association was held on May 26, when the following resolution was passed.

"That a letter be addressed to the Government of Bombay stating that the Bombay East Indian Association, representing 70,000 East Indians of Bombay, Salsette and Bassein re-affirms its loyalty to the British Crown and declares that the Community is not in sympathy with the Independence movement and that it is prepared to give every assistance to put down anarchy, rebellion and disorder and to range itself on the side of peace and good Government." —

It is understood that Mr. Joseph Baptista's name has been forwarded as their representative for the Round Table Conference.

HOLE AND CORNER FASHION.

There is a strong feeling amongst the rank and file that a matter of such a vital importance to the Catholic Community and involving such grave issues has been disposed of in a hole and corner fashion behind the back of the sister institutions like, the Goan Union, the Malabar Catholic Association and the Kanara Catholic Association.

From indications hitherto available there does not seem to be the least likelihood of the above resolution getting through unscathed in a conference of all the constituent bodies of the Catholic Communities.

The promise held out to Government of "every assistance to put down anarchy, rebellion and disorder", it is alleged, is being translated into action by the recruitment of a Catholic Volunteer Corps to help the Police"

It is understood that meetings will soon be organised to expose the unrepresentative character of this move and to demonstrate that if the Catholics cannot as a body throw in their lot with the Mahatma, they will be the last persons to join the opposition to put down the nationalist movement.

BY APPOINTMENT PAINTMAKERS TO H.I.M. THE KING EMPEROR

SHALIMAR

PAINT MAKERS IN INDIA SINCE 1902

PAINTS (Flat & Glossy)
Distempers (Dry & Paste)
Enamels
Varnish Stains
Floor Paints
Varnishes
and
All other Painting materials.
Manufactured in India to withstand Indian Conditions.

Send for our Catalogue and Buyers' Guide.

AGENTS:
Carrying Stocks

TURNER, MORRISON & Co., Ltd.,
Post Box 194,
16, Bank Street, BOMBAY.
Tele: COLOUR, BOMBAY.

WADALA RAID ECHO

Rice Merchant Succumbs To Injuries.

BOMBAYITES PAY LAST RESPECTS.

The police charge on Sunday last on the Satyagrahis and other sight-seers at Wadala Salt Pans took for its toll the life of a rice merchant who succumbed to his injuries on Wednesday in the Harkisondas Hospital. At the inquest held by the Coroner, Hirji Dosa, a friend of the deceased, stated that Pasu was a rice merchant. He went along with some friends to see the raid on Wadala Salt Pans where he was assaulted on the head by a sergeant. He was removed to Sir Harkisondas Hospital where he died on Wednesday evening.

Dr. Chimanlal Maneklal, Resident Medical Officer of Harkisondas Hospital, said that the deceased was brought in an unconscious condition to the hospital on Sunday last. His death was due to the fracture of the skull.

The Coroner adjourned further hearing.

CITIZENS PAY LAST RESPECTS.

Pasu was given the last respects by the citizens by taking his body in a huge procession. The procession started on Thursday morning from Girgaon and from C. P. Tank, Bhuleshwar and Kalbadevi went towards Sonapur, where the body was cremated. The volunteers went with flags and controlled the traffic to prevent any accident.

BHENDI BAZAR TRAGEDY ECHO.

—:o:—

Inquest On Death Of Volunteer

The Coroner held an inquest on Wednesday, touching the death of Abubakar Dawood (20), a Muslim volunteer, who died in the G. T. Hospital as a result of bullet-wound he had received in the riot at Bhendy Bazar on Monday last.

Ismail Mohmed Yakub, a volunteer, deposed that the deceased was on duty at Bhendy Bazar at the time of the riot urging the crowd who were throwing stones to disperse when he was shot by a bullet fired by the armed police. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital where he died subsequently. The Coroner adjourned further enquiry.

'Sabarkantha'
MEANS
THE ONLY BEST
BOARDING :: HOUSE ::
for
High Class HINDUS
in
BOMBAY.

The Sabarkantha Boarding House
Behind: Mumbadevi Post, BOMBAY, 2.
Telephone No. 20536.

Cheap and Durable
Waterproof Umbrellas

Made of Swadeshi cloth
are available in our Bhandar. British goods are strictly boycotted.
Prices ranging from
Rs. 1-4 to 4-4
Do purchase one for you.
Swadeshi Chattri Bhandar,
214, Kalbadevi Road,
Opp. Narnarayan Temple,
BOMBAY.

POLICE EXCESSES AT WADALA.

—:o:—

Resolution In Corporation.

Mr. Motichand G. Kapadia has given notice of the following resolution for the opening day of the Bombay Municipal Corporation in June:—

The attention of the Bombay Government be drawn to the excesses of Bombay Police at Wadala, where innocent citizens have been belabourded without any justification and where non-violent Satyagrahis have been brutally treated, without any legal sanction."

It is understood that he will ask for priority for the resolution.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road.

FRIDAY, 30th May, at 6 P.M.
A Study Class in Genuine Theosophy
Text-Book: The Ocean of Theosophy
By W. Q. Judge

Entrance Free. No collections
ALL CORDIALLY INVITED.

THE
TRAGEDY OF LIFE

Lies not so much in the certainty of death as in the uncertainty of its hour of occurrence. Yet it is possible to lay out the financial plan of your life on the assumption that you will live an average life.

Lowest Rate of premium Fund one and half crore.

NATIONAL INSURANCE CO., LTD. CALCUTTA.

Branch Office:—
ALICE BLDG., HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Fresh Classes
FOR 1931 EXAMINATIONS

in
ACCOUNTING, BANKING and SECRETARIAL PRACTICE

are just formed and will continue during the entire vacation. Candidates desirous of taking up any of these Courses should join immediately so as to secure fullest benefit.

Call or write for free Prospectus.

BATLIBOI'S
Accountancy Training Institute
YUSOOF BUILDING,
Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay.
POSTAL TUITION A SPECIALITY

BOMBAY CHRONICLE
SCHEDULE OF RATES FOR SUBSCRIPTION.

DAILY EDITION.

	Local Rs.	a.	Mofussil Rs.	a.
Yearly	25	0	30	0
Half-Yearly	12	8	15	0
Quarterly	6	4	7	8
Monthly	2	4	3	0

SINGLE COPY
ONE ANNA.

Subscription to Foreign Countries will be Rs. 50 per year.

SUNDAY EDITION.

	Local	Mofussil
Yearly	Rs. 6-0	Rs. 8-0
Half-Yearly	Rs. 3-8	Rs. 4-8

Foreign Rs. 10 per year.
Half-Yearly Rs. 6/.

Platinum Pure 96%

(Supplied in plate and wire.)

Protect your Jewels by setting them in this richest and strongest metal.

Enquire at :—
Batliboi & Co.,
Forbes Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

5 ADVANTAGES OF RAWLPLUGS

1. An absolutely firm fixing.
2. Great saving of Time and Trouble.
3. No damage to walls or decorations.
4. Rawlplugs can be used in any material.
5. Rawlplugs are made in all sizes to suit any size screw.

for sample set to-day for Re. 1-4 from

H. I. Dixon & Co., Ltd.
Structural and Sanitary Engineers
Sole Agents for Rawlplugs for Bombay Presidency and the Punjab.
Ajam Building,
Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE
FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1930.

REVISE YOUR ATTITUDE.

—:o:—

We notice in the comments of our contemporary the "Times of India" on Mr. Benn's speech in the Commons a welcome but as yet a dim realisation of the fact that in checking by repressive and still more repressive measures the Indian national movement, the authorities whom that journal sheepishly supports always, are up against a big thing. Mr. Benn may say that force is no remedy, but the man to whom he has left the direction of affairs, his Chief Agent in India, Lord Irwin, believes in force, captured as he has been by the bureaucracy. And non-official European opinion is on the side of force. The "Times of India" is concerned over the growing possibility of the European business community in Bombay being boycotted by Indians in the commercial field. It makes much of Mr. Benn's appeal to Indians and remarks: "In Bombay, if anywhere, there should be a stirring of troubled minds in answer to that appeal, for here to the admiration of all India it was once men's pride that they dwelt together in friendship. We will not believe that such feelings are dead. The process of change may be slow but we firmly believe that there may be many in this city who will hopefully turn from the turmoil of these times in response to the invitation to return to mutual understanding and respect."

We can assure our contemporary that the "feelings" it refers to are certainly not dead and that Bombay will continue to act in such a manner as to secure always "the admiration of all India." This city has always offered free and open opportunity to enterprising men from every clime to pursue profitably their business interests. There is room for everybody in Bombay but what Bombay, as every other portion of India, will not tolerate is that a particular community should display "racial arrogance" and should continue its game of monopolist economic exploitation, conscious that an autocratic system of administration run by its own kith and kin will provide it every opportunity for the exercise of this monopoly. What has been the attitude of the European business community to the "insurgence of national and racial aspirations"? Has it tried to win "mutual understanding and respect"? Not only has it not done so, but it has broadly intimated that the repressive measures adopted by the Government of Bombay are far too mild. As the letter to Government by the representatives of non-official Europeans shows, in sheer disgust with this "mildness" they offered to lend a helping hand, to make resolute rule still more resolute. Mahatma Gandhi's incarceration was received by the European community with jubilant satisfaction. It belittles the claim of Indians to be masters in their own house. It regards the Indian boycott of British goods as "sedition," it has learnt nothing and is likely to learn nothing, if its present mood is any indication, from the surging discontent all over the country. It is the duty of our contemporary and its cousins at Allahabad, Calcutta, Madras and Lahore to impress upon the European community in India the urgency of revising its views, of bidding good-bye to its monopolist outlook, to its racial arrogance. We assume, of course, that its apologists and mentors, the Anglo-Indian journals, have themselves seen the necessity of revising their own outlook. Let non-official European opinion in India urge upon the authorities the necessity of releasing Gandhiji and negotiating with him as the only man who can deliver the goods. Let it cease indulging in the silly twaddle that the Congress stands for "anarchy and chaos." Let it realise that Indians will not be cowed down by repression and then it will be contributing, at least to some little extent, towards creating a spirit of "mutual understanding and respect."

THE JOURNEY AND ITS END.

—:o:—

If there was any hope left in the heart of an over-optimist like Mr. Jinnah regarding British intentions towards India that hope the debate in the Lord's should finally kill. Earl Russel has with his usual frankness for which we ought to be grateful, dotted the i's and crossed the t's in Mr. Benn's statement. There was a great and persistent demand that the Government should define the aims of the Round Table Conference and make a clear declaration regarding the immediate grant of Dominion Status. But Mr. Benn remained tantalisingly non-commital. He would say nothing inspite of the persistent efforts of certain well-meaning Labour M.P's. His deputy has, however, done it in the more congenial and sympathetic atmosphere of the House of Lords. For, "he (Earl Russel) thought probably all races in India desired some advance in self-government; and the Round Table Conference was designed to enable the freest expression to be given to that feeling". So that self-government will come to India, as Mr. Baldwin always insisted, "in the fulness of time" and the Round Table Conference will discuss the different stages in that "fulness of time" or to quote the Viceroy, "the journey." We wish this declaration had come earlier. But better late than never. But men like Shriyuts Jinnah and Setalvad will go to any Conference however humiliating it may be to their country.

And when the purpose of the Conference is now professedly in conflict with the demand of a United India it is very natural that the mainspring of the "insurgence of national and racial aspirations" should be sought to be stopped. Here again Earl Russel has supplied the dots and the crosses to his chief. Lord Peel suggested striking at the Congress Committees, Lord Reading demanded "action againt those responsible for spreading the doctrine of mob rule" while Lord Lloyd would have Government restore law and order "as rapidly as possible". The bait was attractive, and, unlike his chief, Earl Russel promptly rose to it. For, he says: "The Government of India suspected that troubles had been organised and directed from behind" meaning, of course, the Congress. So a general drive against the Congress is quite on the cards.

The Congress, however, is, as even the Liberals admit, strong enough to take care of itself, and any campaign to suppress the institution will recoil on those who attempt it. But we suggest to those who were still fondly clinging to the Round Table idea that something is immediately required of them. In the face of Earl Russel's authoritative exposition of the objects of the Round Table Conference, the least that they can do is to declare publicly and unmistakably that they will boycott the Conference even as they had boycotted the Simon Commission. Nothing less is expected of them by self-respecting India, insulted, as she is, by Government by Ordinances, imprisonment of her noblest sons and daughters and, now, by a definite rejection of Dominion Status.

WHAT ARE THE RULES FOR?

—:o:—

It will be recalled that after persistent popular agitation regarding the treatment of political prisoners, Government at last framed rules with the intention of classifying them according to their social and educational status and trying magistrates were authorised to indicate which particular class a person sentenced for an ofience not involving moral turpitude should be given. This principle of classification itself is wrong because the most equitable procedure should be to assign the same class to all political prisoners, the A class of the present Government schedule. Such an arrangement eliminates invidious distinctions and avoids the anomalies of classification resulting from magisterial or official caprice. How this caprice works is indicated in the varying treatment given to a number of convicted persons in this Presidency. Kaka Kalelkar, the well-known lieutenant of Mahatma Gandhi and Principal of the Gujarat Vidyapeeth is a B class prisoner, a student of his, however is given A class, while his two sons are given C class, which means they are treated just like ordinary prisoners. Mahatma Gandhi is a State prisoner, Mr. Ramdas, his son, was given A class while Mr. Harilal, another son, was given B class, and Gandhiji's grandson, Mr. Kantilal, is given C class. Mr. Munshi and Mr. Nariman are A class prisoners, while many of their co-workers, men of similar status, are given B class. We are constrained to ask Government whether they really expect trying magistrates to conform to the rules made for their guidance or whether they desire that official whim should have full play in deciding what class a political prisoner should "enjoy." We understand that in Sabarmati Jail the A and B class prisoners were first put together but that since May 12, 20 of the B class prisoners, including such well-known Gujerat leaders as Messrs. Mohanlal Pandya and Ranchhodlal Modi, were put into the common convicts' category, being reduced to C class. Do other considerations than those of social status operate in determining this differential and mysteriously punitive treatment? Mr. Abbas Tyebji is given A class while all those arrested with him, including men of high educational status like Pandit Khare, the musician, and Prof. Valji Desai, are classed as common convicts. As regards food, we understand that the popular supposition that A class prisoners, leaders like Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel, are allowed Rs. 3 per day as food allowance, is wrong. They are allowed only 9 annas per day, which is the diet allowance of C class European prisoners. Is it the official idea that an A class Indian political prisoner is given a special concession when the diet allowance of a European convict of the lowest class under their schedule is allowed to him? As regards the political prisoner put in the C class type, he has a diet allowance of 3 annas per day, but we understand that frequently the food he gets is not worth more than half this miserable amount. There is certainly urgent need of revising these starvation allowances but as regards political prisoners the best thing will be to institute a separate place of detention for them and to treat them all alike.

HOW LONG?

—:o:—

How long do the Government of Bombay intend to persist in the foolish and suicidal policy of holding Sholapur under Martial Law? The mischievous suggestion has already been made by the evening gramophone of the "Times of India" that Martial Law should be continued because certain hooligans are alleged to have thrown stones at a military picket in Sholapur and because the Congress Committee in Bombay proposes to offer Flag Satyagraha there. The vicious circle of Authority insisting upon prestige and the People emphasizing with all the non-violent means at their command their right to respect the National Flag will continue at Sholapur, unless the Government of Bombay deal with the issue in a courageous and statesmanlike manner and withdraw the Martial Law regime. If they do not, the public suspicion will strengthen that they mean to combat the people's respect for their National Flag. Have Government such a poor opinion of their civil officials in Sholapur that they must continue to allow the city to be under military rule?

SAFE IN SADDLE.

—:o:—

The British Premier's speech to his constituents at Seaham on Monday had an air of confidence and self-assertion indicating that he and his colleagues are now safe in the saddle, thanks to the Lib.-Lab. pact. Mr. MacDonald declared: "So far as we are concerned we are not searching for a general election, but if other people force it we will have to give it." The confident note in this declaration is due to the certainty that "other people" are the least likely "to force" a general election at the present juncture. There will be bitter opposition on the part of the Tories to the legislation initiated by the Labour Government to mitigate the evil of unemployment, but the Liberals have promised not to play an obstructive game. So the MacDonald Government have no excuse for avoiding to deal courageously with the Indian problem.

THE COMMUNAL PROBLEM

A SUGGESTION.

(BY N. N. PHADKE, Bar-at-Law.)

Recently, a supplementary note to the Report of the Indian Central Committee has been published. It is a reminder of the stern reality that, immensely complicated as the problems of India are, the Hindu-Muslim question is pre-eminently the most important one. On its right solution depends the future of Indian politics. All movements, whether of Civil Disobedience, or of Hindu Maha Sabha or of any other manifestation of Hindu nationalism are bound to suffer from a handicap if this primary requisite of nationhood is not guaranteed. But this problem has been tackled in the past by eminent leaders in both the communities, giving a momentary compromise no doubt and ending always in a failure, partly because, there was no co-ordination of the work; the efforts being spasmodic and isolated and also partly due to the fact that the diognosis of this trouble was not made with enough scientific accuracy. The bonafide workers in the field of inter-communal understanding had a theory of economic, religious and historical factors operating to produce communal consciousness. Some even asserted that this communalism was merely the work of a few educated people who foment and work up communal feeling for mercenary ends.

MERE SAFEGUARDS NO REMEDY.

Dr. Suhrawardy regards it as a minority problem like those in Europpean countries and seeks its solution in constitutional safeguards and the keeping up of strong centralised British bureaucracy to see that the safeguards are maintained in practice. The position of the Muslim members of the Indian Central Committee is substantially the same. The Hindu members of the Committee hold up joint electorate as a panacea for all the ills. Many others choose to ignore the problem altogether. It is difficult to understand the enthusiasm and optimism of the various schools. The roots of the racial animosities lie deeper. This communal consciousness has attained such a magnitude that it is time the question was approached in all earnestness.

STUDY IT PSYCHOLOGICALLY.

It is suggested that the method to be employed in tackling this problem should be one not of a demagogue but of a psycho-analyst. It is not enough to know how this communal fecling is brought about but why it does generate in the mind of any rational person at all? What are the psychological factors that have brought about a state of communal psychology, in which the forces of the unconscious mind lead us, against our better judgments into extremes of irrational fury and distrust. What bundle of complexes is at the bottom of this Hindu—orMuslim—phobia?

EXPERIENCE OF WESTERN COUNTRIES.

A good deal of analytical research is necessary to collect sufficient material to formulate a practical hypothesis of the cause of this trouble. It is suggested that an All-India Committee should be formed with a view to disseminate the litearture about this psycho-analytic method. This method is being pursued in the West by experienced, psychologists, especially the individualists of the Adler School, both in England and on the continent. They are doing excellent work in the way of combating colour prejudice generally and the anti-Jewish movements in Central and Western Europe. Such a Committee would have abundant literature at its disposal as to how such inter-racial problems are being tackled in foreign countries. For example, there is no country, with a more heterogenous popupliation than Russia and, yet, they have succeeded to a far greater degree in settling these problems through entirely non-communal methods than any country with any pronounced inter-racial problem. They have solved the Jewish problem by an excellent scheme of regional segregation of the Jews. This process is supervised and subsidised by the State. Again they have secured to the Slav, the Mongol and the Muslim, complete religious and cultural liberty in their respective soviets.

Such a Committee could endeavour to give Indian Muslims a literature and culture not Hindu or Muslim but really Indian.

I was struck with the fact that of all the Muslims those most enthusiastic about Muslim Mission work abroad are Indian Muslims. The psychological reason is obvious. Other Muslims have a culture and civilization of their own. An Indian feels deeply interested in happenings in Arabia or about the Caliphate or Kemal and Angora or in the ancient learning of Iran while he does not wax so enthusiastic over the splendid achievements of Hindu philosophy, poetry, arts, sculpture which lie next door and in the making of which, for all one knows, his ancestors must have taken a very prominent share.

Similarly, the notions of most Hindus regarding Mogul art and civilization—for which the nation has greatly to be thankful to the Muslim rulers, are extremely narrow and crude.

CULTURAL DIVORCE.

This cultural divorce between two communities ethnologically and geographically related has been a potent factor in keeping the communities for centuries quite apart.

The Committee should encourage the study of both the literatures by making available to the average person in both the communities books dealing with achievements of both Hindus and Muslims in a language he can understand. No more shall we hear of this stupid accusation against Hindu aspirations. Also through such a study coupled perhaps with a trip to Turkey, Egypt or other Muslim countries the dread of Pan-Islamism for the Hindu politician shall lose half its moaning and in loosing half its meaning, shall loose all its danger.

TWO TENDENCIES.

Racial antagonisms have been a permanent feature of human psychology. But these antagonisms have changed imperceptibly with the ever dynamic races. There are two innate tendencies in the "racial unconscious." One towards synthesis with other races and the other towards the segregation and perpetuation of the type. To-day Communism and its satellite Atheism are the forces tending towards racial synthesis and unless a rational stand is given to them, they shall be invitable.

But the new psycho-analytic methods has delivered us from the dependence on the mechanical laws of Racial Synthesis. Not only can we devise a right type of Constitution but we can with perseverance and imagination create the right type of social mind.

THE BHENDI BAZAR TRAGEDY.

Wanted Immediate Enquiry.

(By M. C. CHAGLA.)

Dogs have begun to play quite a prominent part in public life. The death of the favourite dog of Lord Russel led his Lordship to forget to put on the politicians' mark at a meeting which he was addressing and very nearly regret the Imperial apple-cart. The inordinate love that an English Sergeant had for the canine species resulted in the blood being shed of many innocent people, the majority of whom belonged to the 'loyal' Muslim population of Bombay.

Flippancy apart the happening of Monday night and Tuesday morning serve to draw up a terrible indictment against the Government of Bombay.

I was present at Bhendi Bazar for an hour or so on Tuesday morning, and the only refrain of the song, it was more a dirge that I heard from the people was; "Government always talk patronisingly of Mussulmans. They have always professed to be extremely anxious about the interests of minorities. But with all that it seems that the life of a dog is more precious than those of hundreds of the Muslim subjects of His Majesty".

I might be told that the popular version of what happened at Bhendi Bazar is untrue or at least grossly exaggerated. But let Government realise that the whole of Bombay, Muslim and Hindu, literate and illiterate, inplictly believes in it. The respect for the powers-that-be, the confidence in their sense of Justice and fair play is terribly shaken.

It is the bounden duty of Government if it wishes to clear itself of these charges, in the first place, to appoint a non-official committee in the members of which the people can refuse full confience, to investigate into the whole affair, and in the second place to give a definie and unqualified assurance that all those whom the committee finds to have been guilty of any high-handed action, will be summarily brought to book and severely punished. This is the last that the Govt. can do. If it fail's and thinks more of its own prestige and of standing by the Police authorities, right or wrong, then it will forfeit what little respect even the most moderate and constitutional of politicians have for it.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

His Ignorance.

How poorly informed Mr. Benn is about a number of important details regarding events in India is illustrated in his amazing reply to Earl Winterton during his speech on the Indian situation, when the latter asked him what progress had been made in the electrification of Indian railways. Mr. Benn informed him: "I am told that electrification of the suburban lines in the Bombay area has been completed and that the main line from Bombay to Poona is in course of electrification." It will be very soon nearly a year that electrification of the line between Bombay and Poona was completed. How is it that Mr. Benn has overlooked this essential detail or is he kept in the dark about this also?

Moderates on Mr. Benn.

We are afraid that full information about the reception given to Mr. Benn's statement may not be "supplied" to him otherwise he will be disconcerted to find that nobody in India, with the possible exception of some of those who burnt their boats by co-operating with the Simon Commission, has anything nice to say about it. Even Western India Moderates, like Sir Chunilal Mehta, Sir Chimanlal Setalvad, Sir Phiroz Sethna, Sir Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. H. P. Mody, have not reacted to it with any enthusiasm. As Sir Chimanlal says in a Press interview: "The statement of Mr. Benn has left me cold" and this in effect is the burden of other criticisms also. This, however, is not all. Mr. Benn would be greatly disappointed to learn—that is if he tried to learn—that no Indian, not even a Moderate, supported his untrue suggestion that the Gandhi movement was confined to a very few persons. On the other hand they all believe it to be a nation-wide movement of what, curiously enough, Mr. Benn himself called "an insurgence of national and racial aspirations."

Boycott the Conference.

Sir Chimanlal believes that Mr. Benn was "misled" into thinking that the majority of Indians was unaffected by the movement, since "for the last two months there is nothing but hartals and processions and business is at a standstill." In fact he asserts that the support that the Satyagraha movement has received in the country has been "phenomenal". Nor is Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas less outspoken when he says that Mahatmaji has a "large following". Our rulers, however, have decided to throw dust into their own eyes and remain blind to realities. They will not recognise the support that is behind the Congress and, therefore, they are not prepared to regard it as an honourable opponent and negotiate with it on equal terms. Why do Sir Chimanlal and Sir Purshottamdas not follow up their recognition of the national movement by the logical declaration that no negotiation shall carry any weight unless Gandhiji is a party to it? They have rightly doubted the possibilities of a Round Table Conference without a clear definition of its aims. We invite them to say definitely and clearly that without Gandhiji, that is to say the Congress, the Conference will be, as Sir Phiroz Sethna says, "a huge farce" and that therefore they will have nothing to do with it.

Insolent or Silly?

The "Statesman" of Calcutta has taken Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru otherwise "a man of rare commonsense", to task because Sir Tej Bahadur found, while he was in Bombay, that the whole Presidency was under the influence of Mahatma Gandhi, or rather because having found so, he went a step further and actually said that Sir Tej Bahadur had watched the very big and peaceful procession in Bombay and expressed his surprise at "the intensity of feeling on every hand against the present system of Government." The intensity of feeling the Calcutta Anglo-Indian paper distorts into "excitement of the mob"—precisely what Sir Tej Bahadur found absent in the procession—and then proceeds to read to him a lecture on the psychology of mob excitement vis-a-vis political systems and proves that the large majority of the "mob" as seen by Sir Tej Bahadur was composed of persons who have "the courage to jeer when the jeerers fancy themselves in a majority....." And, of course, it is a small minority that cares "a straw" or two about Swarajya. We wonder whether commonsense is too rare, or there is too much of cowardly insolence, in the editorial office of the "Statesman".

Correct Theory.

"I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me."

"And you found it?"

"Well, I'm in a hole now."

INDIAN CHAMBER AS MEDIATOR.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee's Conversations With Governor.

PROPOSED DEPUTATION TO GANDHIJI.

Are Government Prepared For Honourable Settlement?

The Committee of the Indian Merchants' Chamber has been trying for some time to bring about negotiations between Mahatma Gandhi and the Government with a view to secure a satisfactory settlement of the national demand. It will be remembered that the Committee of the Chamber some time ago sent a representation to the Viceroy and asked His Excellency to receive a deputation on behalf of the Chamber. Subsequently, it is understood that the President of the Chamber, Mr. Husseinbhoy Laljee, has had three interviews with Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, at Mahableshwar. It was as a result of these conversations that the Committee of the Chamber, which met on Friday last to consider the question of the resignations tendered by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Laljee Naranjee, its representatives in the Legislative Assembly and the Bombay Legislative Council respectively, decided to postpone submission of the resignations. The meeting was held behind closed doors and Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee explained to the Committee the gist of his conversations with the Governor.

MISSION OF MEDIATION.

Various conjunctures were subsequently made regarding the object of this meeting and it was reported that the meeting was held merely to consider whether the representatives of the Chamber should resign from the legislatures or not. But the veil is now raised and it is understood that the Indian Merchants' Chamber is engaged on a mission of mediation between the Government and the representatives of the people in the same manner as in connection with the Bardoli Satyagraha movement and Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, the President of the Chamber, particularly is trying his best to bring about a settlement satisfactory to both the parties.

A DEPUTATION TO GANDHIJI.

Mr. Hooseinbhoy Laljee, we understand, has again returned to Mahableshwar to take up the threads of the conversations where he had left them. He had, as stated above, three interviews with His Excellency the Governor. He had also interviews with the Executive Councillors and the Ministers and it is understood that the idea is to secure permission for a deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber to visit Mahatma Gandhi in jail on the same mission on which Mr. Slocombe saw him. In view, however, of the statement made by Mr. Benn in Parliament that the permission was given to Mr. Slocombe to interview Mahatma Gandhi under some misunderstanding, it is just possible that, if facilities for interview with him are not granted to the deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber, all the efforts of the Chamber and its President to bring about a settlement may end in a fiasco.

TERMS OF SETTLEMENT.

The terms on which the Indian Merchants' Chamber think the settlement can be arrived at are reported to be

(1) release of all political prisoners, except those committed for violence and

(2) a gesture by Government on the lines indicated in the representation sent by the Indian Merchants' Chamber and the Federation of Indian Merchants' Chamber.

If Mahatma Gandhi agrees to these suggestions or, in the alternative, makes counter-suggestions they will be placed before the Governor of Bombay who, with his endorsement, will forward them to the Viceroy.

If, as a result of these negotiations, agreement is arrived at, the Viceroy will be requested to make a statement on behalf of the Government on the strength of which the Civil Disobedience movement will be called off and the repressive policy will be abandoned. It is further understood that only when agreement between Mahatma Gandhi on the one hand, and the Government, on the other, is arrived at will the resignations of Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas and Mr. Laljee Naranjee be withdrawn and the invitation of the Viceroy to receive the deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber be accepted. In case the negotiations fall through, the resignations will be tendered and the deputation of the Indian Merchants' Chamber will not wait on the Viceroy.

POONA DAY BY DAY.

GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY AND SHOLAPUR.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

POONA, May 28.

The Martial Law and its administration in Sholapur, tales of which continue to reach Poona almost daily, are yet exercising the minds of the people of Poona. And every effort is being made to get it immediately withdrawn, to organise a non-official inquiry committee and to sympathise with the distressed people of Sholapur.

FLAG SATYAGRAHA.

Only yesterday a public meeting was held before the Shanwar Wada to give farewell to the second batch of National Flag Satyagrahi's leaving for Sholapur. In the meeting several speakers narrated stones of the alleged successes of the Military there. One Marwadi was, it is alleged, threatened with shooting and asked to wipe off the mroad three line "Gandh" marn on his forehead simply because "Gandha" and Gandhi were alike in pronunciation! Persons wearing Gandhi caps even in railway trains are ordered by the soldiers to take them off. What to say, then, in the city itself! More volunteers for this Civil Disobedience are coming in.

INQUIRY COMMITTEE.

Preparations for the constitution of a non-official inquiry committee are made. In anticipation several influential persons in the Presidency have been approached and request has been extended to them to accept membership of the committee, if finally offered to them. The names include those of Mr. M. R. Jayakar, B. J. Desai, R. G. Soman, C. M. Saptursh, Dongarsing Patel, and others. The Executive Committee of the Provincial Congress Committee is expected to meet on the 4th instant and it will probably proceed to nominate a committee of three five. Of course, till the Martial Law is withdrawn, the committee is useless. Similarly, the fund for helping the Sholapur people will have to be raised after the decision of the Martial Law.

Mr. N. R. Gunjal, M.L.C. and Mr. H. V. Kolhatkar, M.L.C. who have not yet resigned from the Legislative Council, wired to Mahabaleshwar to H. E. the Governor urging the immediate withdrawal of Martial and the appointment of a non-official inquiry committee and also requesting an interview to be granted to them. H. E. the Governor's Private Secretary has replied to Mr. Gunjal that His Excellency would consider granting an interview if a reasoned statement of what is to be put forth in the interview is sent beforehand.

LETTER TO COL. PAGE.

Mr. V. V. Sathe who was the first to leave Poona for National Flag Satyagraha at Sholapur, had addressed the ollowing letter to Col. Page in that connection. A copy of this was also sent to H. E. the Governor of Bombay. Here are extracts from letter:—

Dear Mr. Page,

I am sorry that you have deemed it wise to give insult to the Indian Nation by taking off the national tri-colour charkha flag from the Sholapur Municipality building. Whatever the attrocities of some goondas in Sholapur, upon the police, police chaukies and the Session Court there, the National flag was the cause of no harm direct or indirect. The Congressmen, national flagwallas, and Khaddarites there, as they do all over India, tried their utmost to control the unruly mob. No sane man insults the flag of any other Nation; even the Governor of Bombay is reported to have lately saluted the tri-colour Indian national flag at Panchgani, near Mahabaleshwar. But matters seem to be different in the Mrtial Law regime at Sholapur. You have added injury to insult by declaring that the hoisting of the National flag in Sholapur will be punishable by a maximum rigorous imprisonment of ten years.

The Martial Law regime at Sholapur has created many other objectionable issues. But there being chances of disturbances rising again if all the regulations of the Martial Law be broken, I have determined to defy as far only as the National flag regulation is concerned. For, I think that I would fail in my duty to the Motherland, if I let the Martial Law go undefied at least in its one most insulting and uncalled for regulation prohibiting the hoisting of the National flag in Sholapur.

I, therefore, most humbly request you to take off the ban on the hoisting of the National flag in Sholapur "immediately" and re-install the National flag on the Sholapur Municipality building. I have determined to defy the Martial Law by coming to Sholapur along with two or three of my friends all with National flags and Gandhi caps, irrespective of consequences. We shall leave Poona on Friday 23-5-30, at 8 a.m. reaching Sholapur at 4 in the evening. This is no threat but the advance notice indispensable in the code of Satyagraha. For, I know I am too feeble to reinstall the National flag on the Sholapur municipality building. Ours being a non-violent fight the utmost we can do is readiness to suffer by refusing to obey dishonourable and humiliating laws, even though they be martial. Ten years in the life of an individual are too trifling for the vindication of the honour of the National flag.

The forcible removal of Gandhii caps from the heads of Sholapur citizens is refuted in the press and, if true, I congratulate you.

I beg to remain,
Sir,
Yours faithfully,
V. V. SATHE.

22nd May 1930.

LEADERS IN JAIL.

The friends of Mr. D. V. Gokhale met him in Thana jail on Saturday last. He is in good health. Arrangements for food and lodging are said to be fairly satisfactory now. Some select books and the "Times of India" are given to him and brother-prisoners in the A class for reading. They are described to be quite enjoying the jail life which they themselves sought.

Newspaper comments had appeared in the Poona papers about the C class treatment being given to Mr. V. R. Shinde and Mr. T. R. Deogirikar, editor of the "Chitramaya-Jagut." Three members of the Bombay Council also waited upon the District Magistrate who at once agreed to give orders for treating the accused as B class prisoner.

An appeal has been issued over the signatures of Messrs. N. C. Kelkar, P. K. Shiralkar, C. R. Shroff, and many others for a fund in aid of the families of those who have gone to jail.

"DO YOU WANT MARTIAL LAW"?

Madras Magistrate's Query.

MR. RAMDAS PANTALU ON SECTION 144.

MADRAS, May 28.

An application was filed this morning before the Presidency Magistrate on behalf of 16 persons by Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu for rescinding the general Prohibitory Order under Section 144 on the ground that the order of the crown prevented them from doing various acts which are legitimate and constitutional. The court was crowded.

Mr. Ramdas Pantulu asked for the sworn statement of the Police before passing Ex-parte order. Police statement was given. When the counsel began to speak the Magistrate asked: Suppose Martial Law is declared, the situation will then be much worse. Do you want Martial Law or section 144?

Counsel: It does not differ very much from martial law.

The Magistrate pointed out that Martial law will be ver, irksome. There will be trial without hearing, curfew order, etc.

NO JUSTIFICATION.

The Counsel contended that there was no justification for this order itself. How could there be for martial law?

The Magistrate said that the order was passed for a fortnight and then extended it to a month, hoping things would become quieter. But they had not. There was lawlessness everywhere. Right or wrong, we are striving for peace", said the Magistrate.

The Counsel said the Magistrate was supposed to be dealing with it judiciously. He further contended that by no stretch of language the public of Madras could be said to be disquieting. There were no disturbances justifying the order.

Magistrate: We are striving for peace. We do not want rioting, bloodshed and bullets.

Counsel asked whether the order was intended to protect the Polict.

The Magistrate then directed the Crown Prosecutor to instruct the Advocate-General and get his opinion and adjourned the case for Saturday.—Free Press.

DACCA RIOTS SITUATION.

—:o:—

NO IMPROVEMENT.

DACCA, May 28.

Bodies of two Hindus and two Mahomedans were brought to the morgue last night.

The situation is unchanged and in spite of the fact that a large number of Gurkhas who have arrived here from Dum Dum are patrolling the city, cases of looting and stabbing continue to be reported. A man, alleged to be a notorious character, was shot dead at Babu Bazar last night. It is reported that crowds of Mahomedans gathered last night behind the office of the Deputy Post Master General and east of the Purana Palton. They, however, dispersed with the appearance of the police.

A Hindu house was looted in Dayagunge after telephone connection with the locality had been cut. Feeling of panic prevails everywhere, and people are leaving the city with their women and children daily. Streets are absolutely deserted and no shops are open. A great hardship is being felt owing to want of supply of food stuffs.

A large number of Hindus have been arrested.—A.P.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD SUPPLY.

—:o:—

DACCA, May 29.

Shortage of food-stuff supply is apprehended if conditions remain unimproved.

Rounding up of bad characters continues and the Police arrested last night 15 persons mostly Hindus.—Free Press.

PEACE EFFORTS IN RANGOON.

—:o:—

RANGOON, May 28.

A meeting of some prominent Burmese and Indian citizens of Rangoon including U. Maung Gyee, ex-Education Minister, U. Ba Pe, Opposition leader in the Burma Legislative Council, Raja Reddiar, Abdul Baree Chowdry, V. M. Abdul Rahman and S. A. S. Tyabji discussed the recent Rangoon disturbances and agreed that each community should take steps to stop the fighting and that no employment should be accepted from shipping companies by either Burmese or Indian labour, (except coal labour) until Burmese labour had received fair and proper treatment to the satisfaction of both Burmese and Indian leaders.

After the meeting those present divided into parties and went round various quarters explaining the terms of settlement.—A.P.

COMMUNIST TROUBLE IN BRADFORD.

—:o:—

TWO LONDONERS SENTENCED.

LONDON, May 28.

Sixteen persons, who were prosecuted at Bradford to-day in connection with yesterday evening's disturbances, included two Londoners who were sentenced respectively to two months' imprisonment for striking a policeman and a fine of 40 shillings for obstructing the police.

The prosecuting solicitor said that these men were Communists who recently came to Bradford with other outsiders for the purpose of stirring up trouble, and that the textile workers themselves were very peaceful.—Reuter.

ALLEGED BOMB-THROWING IN MADURA.

—:o:—

MORE CONGRESSMEN JAILED.

MADRAS, May 28.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate sentenced to-day seven persons charged with being members of an unlawful assembly, armed with deadly weapons to six months' rigorous imprisonment. The police arrested the accused, who were armed with stones from among the crowd collected on Triplicane Beach on 25th May in defiance of order under Section 144 Cr. P. C.

A bomb alleged to have been thrown from outside exploded this afternoon inside the Madura municipal revenue office adjoining Thirumal Naick's Palace. Some chairs and tables were damaged in the record rom. Fragments of copper pieces were scattered about. Police are investigating.

A Rajahmundry message says that the Secretary and also the Joint Secretary of East Godavery Congress Committee have been sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each and Rs. 1,000 fine in default to further six months' imprisonment.—A.P.

SECTION 144 AT MADRAS.

—:o:—

CHETTI'S REQUEST FOR CANCELLATION.

MADRAS, May 28.

An application was filed to-day by Mr. Ramdas Pantulu before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on behalf of Swami Venkatachalam Chetti and fifteen others praying for cancellation of order promulgated by the Chief Presidency Magistrate on the public under Section 144, Cr. P. C., prohibiting them to hold or take part in meetings, meetings, processions, demonstrations, etc., organised in Madras City for a period of two months.

It was contended that there was not sufficient ground to justify the issue of the said order and that so far as it applied to the public generally the order was clearly outside the scope of the section.

After some arguments the Magistrate adjourned further hearing till Saturday.—A. P.

AVIATOR ENGINEER GIVEN RECEPTION.

—:o:—

KARACHI, May 28.

Mr. Aspy Engineer, the winner of the Aga Khan's £500 aviation prize, has given a brilliant reception this evening by the local North-Western Railway officers and subordinates.

There was a large attendance of the public.—A. P.

BURMANS AGAIN FIRED AT.

—:o:—

RANGOON, May 28.

At about 9-30 to-night military police again opened fire in a quarter adjacent to the Contagious Diseases Hospital, as a Burman gang attacked Andhra residents of that locality. Casualties are as yet unknown.—A. P.

CONFUSION OVER IDENTICAL NAMES.

—:o:—

SIMLA, May 28.

The news published in certain papers announcing the death of Lady Mitter, wife of Sir B. L. Mitter, Law Member, Government of India, is incorrect. The death has occurred in London of Lady Mitter, wife of Sir Binode Mitter, Judge, Privy Council.—A. P.

SATYAGRAHIS ASSAULTED AT KAKATPUR.

—:o:—

PURI, May 28.

On the 25th instant while the Satyagrahis were returning to their camp with contraband salt, the Superintendent of Police and the Sadar S.D.O. accompanied with armed police reached the camp and the police began to beat the Satyagrahis, almost all of whom received injuries and are under medical treatment. The left arm of Babu Jagannath Rath, member, District Board, and Secretary Orissa Charakh Relief Board, has been fractured. The police took away the salt and arrested Babu Jagannath Rath, Purusotam Mudull and three others.

NOTTINGHAM BYE-ELECTION.

—:o:—

Conservative Success.

LONDON, May 23.

Due to the resignation of Sir Albert Bennet the Parliamentary by election resulted as follows:—

Mr. T. J. O'Connor (Con.) 14,946.
Mr. A. E. Waterson (Lab.) 7,923.
Capt. R. C. Berkeley (Lib.) 4,648.

Mr. O'Connor though official Conservative candidate is Empire Free Trader. Unemployment was the chief issue.—Reuter.

MISS JOHNSON REACHES CHARILEVILLE.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 28.

Sydney.—Miss Amy Johnson arrived at Carleville in Queensland after dusk. Twenty motorists concentrated headlights on the landing ground to enable her to land. Miss Johnson, in a brief message, broadcast throughout Australia, said: "I am tired and am going to bed. All I intend to say is: 'hullo Australia, I will talk again more fully from Brisbane.'" —Reuter.

Security Demanded From "Congress"

—:o:—

COCANADA, May 26.

Mr. Palakodety Suryaprakasa Row of Rajahmundry appeared before the District Magistrate of East Godavari to-day to file a declaration as the keeper of the Goutami Mudralaya and as printer of the nationalist weekly "Congress" which was published from the Satyagraha Asram, Seethanagaram. The Magistrate demanded of Mr. Suryaprakasa Row Rs. 2,000 as security for the press and the paper which he refused to furnish. Mr. Suryaprakasa Row said that he would run the weekly as a cyclostyle paper.

JIRGA MOVEMENT IS THOROUGHLY NON-VIOLENT AND PEACEFUL.

Reply To Government's Campaign

BOGEY OF THE "RED SHIRTS"

That the Jirga movement is a peaceful institution, that its volunteer corps lived up to its non-violent creed during the Charsadda disturbances and that the movement has nothing to do either with Russia or the Transborder tribes, is emphasised by two Jirga officials in the course of a statement.

PESHAWAR, May 26.

The following statement has been issued by Messrs. Abdullah Shah and Jaffar Shah, members of the Working Committee of the Afghan Jirga:—

"Now that a thick veil of fog overhangs the Peshawar incident and statements and counter-statements and Government communiques have made the confusion worse confounded, we the members of the Central Committee of the Afghan Jirga and the "Khudai Khidmatgar" deem it necessary to issue this brief statement of facts.

NOT REVOLUTIONARY.

"We most emphatically repudiate all the allegations intended to give the Jirga movement the colour of a subversive revolutionary campaign. It is nothing of the sort. In strict persuance of the Congress creed of non-violence, the Jirga movement is run on perfectly peaceful and constitutional lines having for its immediate objective the reform of some of the most vicious and extravagant social customs, the discouragement of feuds and litigation and the economic reconstruction to a tottered peasantry.

VOLUNTEER CORPS.

At the same time the Jirga in practice found it difficult to effect reforms without the assistance of some subordinate institution whose members may first set an example by their good conduct and then preach their principles to the villagers. Such is the history of the foundation of the Khudai Khidmatgars. They needed discipline and like the Boy Scout movement drill and parade was introduced to teach them orderliness at the time of meetings and other social gatherings. By studying the constitution of the Khudai Khidmatgars it would be found that the movement is exactly the same as that of the Boy Scouts.

The first item in the oath of allegiance is that the volunteer would be non-violent under all circumstances. A perusal of the events in Charsadda Sub-Division will prove their strict adherence to this creed.

THE "RED SHIRT" BOGEY.

In this connection we may expose the bogey so cleverly conjured up, of the so-called "Red Shirts" suggesting association with the 'Reds" of Russia. In the first place the shirts which our volunteers, known as Khudai Khidmatgar, wear are not exactly red. It is just dark brown (chocolate) colour which the official anxiety to link it up with Bolshevism, has intensified into "Red." We wish to state that the choice of colour has nothing to do with Russia. It is just by chance that this choice was hit upon for the shirts while black was chosen as the colour for the flag of the movement. A movement inspired by Russia must have a red flag. The "Red Shirt" movement made so much of in Government communique is just to screen their deeds from the outside world. The movement has now spread no doubt and several villages have taken to this colour.

MOVEMENT SPREADING.

Before the arrests of the leaders the number of such volunteers was about 700. Within a fortnight of the arrest it has risen to 25,000. The authorities jealous of mass awakening went out of their way and arrested the leaders of the movement, Khan Abdul Ghaffar Khan, Mian Ahmad Shah, Abdul Akbar Khan and others for no reason, whatsoever. This naturally roused the populace to resentment. They were not mean leaders. They were held in high esteem for their services in the cause of social uplift. Their arrest naturally set in motion a wave of sympathy with the movement with the result that entire villages have become sympathetic to the "Red Shirt" movement.

TRANS-BORDER TRIBES.

There is absolutely no connection whatsoever of this organisation with the Trans-border tribes nor any communication is ever made between those concerned with this movement and any of the Trans-border tribes. If any act is done by the tribes it might be on their own account for reasons best known to them only. Their own men are alleged to have been beaten and shot in Peshawar which might have excited them.—Free Press.

TO PLAY, OR NOT TO PLAY?

HINDU TEAM AND QUADRANGULAR TOURNAMENT & M. C. C. MATCHES

We understand that the Committee of the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana has received a requisition from several members of the Gymkhana asking that a special meeting of the General Body be held at an early date to adopt a resolution that the Hindu Team should not participate in the forthcoming Quadrangular Tournament and M. C. C. matches. It is understood that the Committee will, under the rules, call a general meeting sometime next month.

PUBLIC INQUIRY INTO POLICE EXCESSES.

—:o:—

Lucknow Bar's Move.

LUCKNOW, May 28.

The Oudh Bar Association has appointed a committee to make enquiries into the incidents which took place on the 25th and 26th instant in Lucknow in connection with the struggle which arose between the public and the authorities and report its conclusions as early as possible.

The committee consists of Messrs. H. K. Dhaon, Haider Husain, Lachman, P. D. Ananta, Nigam and St. George Jackson.

The latter will preside, and Mr. R. F. Bahadurji has been appointed as Secretary.—Free Press.

ECONOMIC COMMITTEE REPORT

—:o:—

KEEN CONTROVERSY RAISED.

LONDON, May 28.

The report of the Economic Committee was privately considered today by the General Council of the Trade Union Congress, which adopted a resolution expressing indignation at the publication of a private and confidential document and repudiating the interpretation of it by two Empire Free Trade newspapers.

The report has created a considerable controversy among members of the Council, a section of whom are strong Free Traders.

Mrs. Philip Snowden opened at Westminster what was described as a non-party conference of Free Trade.

Mr. Ben Tillett presided and a Bank Director, Mr. Henry Bell, a ship owner, Sir Alan Anderson, the Marquess of Lothian (Philip Kerr) and Sir Herbert Samuel were among the speakers. All speakers urged the necessity of a campaign against new protectionism.—Reuter.

MARTIAL LAW IN SHOLAPUR.

—:o:—

When Will It Be Removed?

The "Leader" writes:—

A Sholapur message of May 23 reported that the stone-throwing incident of the previous day is regarded as the work of a few irresponsible 'persons.' But this regard apparently came after the incident was made the occasion for the decision to continue the martial law regime 'indefinitely.' The same message reported a 'gala' sports meeting and the 'friendliest atmosphere,' and it was added that 'the situation was 'fast becoming normal.' But on that same day, the 23rd, according to a message of the following day, 'three Congressmen were arrested for displaying prohibited emblems' and a 'man with the intention of hoisting the National Flag was arrested with his companions.' We are not enamoured of the 'National Flag' or of the 'prohibited emblems,' whatever these be, but are equally ready to confess that we have no patience with the Sholapur military weakness for punishing people with a partiality for them. We should like to know what the so-called 'prohibited emblems' are, and why they are prohibited. How is the cause of law and order promoted by the intolerant prohibition and the intolerable punishment of people alleged to have disregarded the prohibition. We confess to a great deal of curiosity to know if the so-called Gandhi cap is included in the 'prohibited emblems.' This was the report of Messrs. Lalji Naranji and Walchand Hirachand. For what offence precisely has the chairman of the municipality been punished with exemplary severity?

SHIPPING.

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA
(Incorporated in England).
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO PLYMOUTH.

and London calling at Marseilles (calling at Malta every alternate week).

Date	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
May		
17	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,518
24	Mooltan x	20,847
31	Macedonia	11,120
June		
7	Mantua*	16,946
14	Comorin	16,132
21	Maloja x	20,827
28	Rasmak	16,857
July		
5	Ranpura*	16,601
12	Malwa	11,000
18	Malancha x	16,068
26	Rawalpindi	16,612
Aug.		
2	Morea*	16,946
9	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,518
14	Narkunda x	16,572
23	Macedonia	11,120
29	Rajputana*	16,558
Sept.		
6	Ranpura	16,601
13	Mooltan x	20,847
20	Ranchi	16,950
27	Mantua*	16,946
Oct.		
4	Viceroy of India	13,648
11	Comorin x	16,132
18	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,518
25	Rasmak @	16,857
Nov.		
1	Rajputana	16,565
8	Naldera x	16,058
15	Ranpura	16,601
22	Morea*	16,954
29	Rasmak	16,857
Dec.		
6	Narkunda*	16,572
13	Viceroy of India	13,648
20	Rawalpindi x	16,619
27	Kaiser-I-Hind	11,518

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamer from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

NEW REDUCED FARES TO EUROPE.

The Managing Directors of the P. & O. Company take this opportunity of advising passengers that the fares between Bombay and Europe for "A", "B" and "C" accommodation First Saloon, both Single and return, have been revised and that a forth or "D" rate of £62 from Bombay to London or £58 to Marseilles will be introduced. The second saloon rates have also been revised.

Passengers holding return coupons will be refunded any difference for the return voyage according to the grade of accommodation occupied.

The accommodation in all the Steamers has also been regarded and full particulars can be obtained from Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie & Company. PASSENGERS ARE ADVISED TO WRITE NOW AND REGISTER THEIR REQUIREMENTS FOR THE SPRING OF 1931.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First and second Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rate will be issued for any mail steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "Macedonia" on the 31st May, 1930, and terminating with the "Viceroy of India" leaving Marseilles September 9th and due in Bombay on the 18th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon	2nd Saloon
To London and back by Sea ..	£166	£78
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train Across France in both directions ..	£124	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£70

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

Passengers taking off Return Tickets and who wish to return later than September 18th may do so by paying half the Short Period Return Rate and half the ordinary return rate for whichever grade they are allotted.

This concession will only be granted to passengers who proceed home on steamers sailing between 31st May and 16th July, inclusive.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth with liberty to call at Port Soudan, Malta and/or Tangier.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons.
1930		
28th Aug.	DOMALA	8,422
26th Nov.	DUMANA	8,427
11th Dec.	DOMALA	8,422

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth A	£84	£112
B	£69	£105
C	£58	£ 98

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Date about 1930.		
May	Mirzapore*	Straits, China & Japan.
June 6	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
20	Narkunda	Colombo and Australia
July 4	Rajputana	Colombo China & Japan.
18	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
Aug. 1	Mantua	Colombo China & Japan.
15	Comorin	Colombo and Australia
29	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.
Sept. 12	Naldera	Colombo and Australia
26	Morea	Colombo China & Japan.
Oct. 10	Narkenda	Colombo and Australia
24	Rawalpindi	Colombo China & Japan.
Nov. 7	Mooltan	Colombo and Australia
21	Anghi	Colombo China & Japan.
Dec. 5	Maloja	Colombo and Australia
19	Malwa	Colombo China & Japan.

*Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay:—

To Fremantle ..	£ 76
Adelaide ..	£ 72
Melbourne ..	£ 72
Sydney ..	£ 80
Brisbane ..	£ 82
Auckland or Wellington	
(N. Z.) via Sydney ..	£138

Periods of availability 18 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

To Africa, Karachi, Persian Gulf, Tuticorin, Colombo, Madras, Calcutta and Rangoon.

1930		
30th May	Varsova	Karachi, Bushire, Mohammerah, & Basrah.
4th June	Baroda	Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
4th June	Karoa	East & South Africa
6th June	Silora	Mombasa and Zanzibar via Porebunder.

Special 1st Saloon cheap Excursion return tickets to Mombasa or Rs. 500/- will be available from May to September 1930. The return voyage to be completed within 3 months from the date of sailing from Bombay.

Cheap Excursion tickets are also available between Mombasa and Durban during June/August 1930. Particulars will be supplied on application.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Wednesdays, Tuesdays, Fridays every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Tuesday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thursday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamers or through passengers to Basrah.

Terms and Rates of freight and Passage may be arranged with—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & Co., Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive	Leave
Rangoon Maru.	5029	20 May	31 May
*Shanghai Maru	4104	12 May	31 May
Yamagata Maru.	3807	22 May	3 June
Haruna Maru..	10500	....	@11 June
Tamba Maru..	5845	30 May	13 June
Kamo Maru ..	8000	....	@25 June
*Calcutta Maru	5339	13 June	27 June
Katori Maru ..	10000	....	@ 9 July
Sado Maru ..	5898	29 June	13 July
Atsuta Maru...	8000	....	@16 July
Kashima Maru	10000	....	@29 July
*Tot ori Maru	5973	16 July	30 July
Shidzuoka Maru	6270	29 July	12 Aug.

*Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Siwa Maru ..	11000	12 June	30 June
Fushimi Maru	11000	26 June	14 July
Hakozaki Maru	10500	9 July	27 July

FROM ORIENT TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Steamers.	Tons	From Hongkong	From Kobe
Tenyo Maru ..	2000	12 June	18 June
Patenta Maru.	22000	19 June	25 June
Shinyo Maru ..	22000	26 June	2 July

Other are Orient-Seattle, South-American (East and West Coast) and Japan, Australia Services.
Reduced combined through fares Cheapest Round the World tour rates and other fares, full particulars on which are furnished on application to:—
NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, Canada Building, Hornby Road Bombay.
Phone No. 20270, 20728.
Telegrams:—"YUSEN".

Western India LIFE INSURANCE CO., LTD. Satara City.

PRE-EMINENT among INDIAN COMPANIES at the age of 13.
Fourth Valuation at the end of 1926.

UNSURPASS	BONUS
Bonus per W. Life	000 p. a
Rs. 22-1/2	Bud ,, 18
Strongest Reserve 11	
(1) Life Assurance Fund, Rs. 10,64,993.	
(2) Total undivided Reserve Rs. 3,42,170.	
RATIO of (2) to (1) 32 per cent.	

NO OTHER COMPANY in INDIA can show EQUAL RESULTS.
For Agency and other particulars please apply.

Zig Zag
CIGARETTE PAPERS
IN THE HANDY PACKING
Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Banknote but fine & gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
The Best in the Papers

PRABHAT
means
The dawn of the latest perfection
— in Life Assurance —
Splendid terms for agents and workers.
Apply to:—Messrs. PARAKRAM & CO., Secretaries & Managers.
The Prabhat Insurance Co., Ltd.
Yusuf Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Satyagraha News From All Quarters.

Messrs. Bhagvanji A. Mehta of Rajkote, M. N. Mengle and Jaysinglal have signed the Graduates' Swadeshi pledge.

BENGAL PLEADERS SUSPEND PRACTICE.

—:o:—

To Work For The Country.

RUNGPUR, May 28.

Twelve pleaders including the President of the Bar Association, have decided to suspend practice for one month to carry on Congress propaganda in 'mufussils'.

Narayangunj pleaders and muktears have decided jointly to suspend practice if the three pleaders and three muktears against whom proceedings have been taken are suspended.—Free Press.

UDANI AND BHANTHYA.

—:o:—

ATTEND FEDERATION OF EMPIRE CHAMBERS.

LONDON, May 27.

The Princes of Wales opened at Guildhall yesterday the Congress of Federation of Chambers of Commerce of British Empire.

Indian Chambers of Commerce had declined British Chamber's invitation to send representatives. In spite of this boycott Messrs. Udani and Banthya were present at the opening and it is understood that they represented Gwalior Chamber of Commerce.—Free Press Beam Service.

MANGALORE CHRISTIANS TO STAND BY MAHATMA.

HUGE BONFIRE OF FOREIGN CLOTH.

MANGALORE, May 28.

A largely attended public meeting held by Indian Christians expressed sympathy with the national movement. Resolutions were unanimously passed recommending participation in the Round Table Conference, provided Mahatma Gandhi and all other political prisoners were released and Dominion Status was made the basis of discussion at the Conference.

At the close of the meeting a huge bonfire of foreign cloth was lit and contraband salt was also purchased by many leading persons.—Free Press.

ANOTHER M.L.C. RESIGNS.

—:o:—

MADRAS, May 28.

Mr. Srinivasa Rao, a member of the Legislative Council from South Canara District has resigned his seat as a protest against the action of the Government which does not hesitate to arrest and convict ladies like Mrs. Kamala Devi, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mrs. Lakshmipathi and others.—Free Press.

SEVEN PLEADERS ARRESTED.

—:o:—

KRISHNANAGAR, May 28.

23 Prominent Congress workers were served with notices under Section 107 Cr. P.C.

Seven pleaders including Mr Indubhusan Chakraverty, President of the District Bar Association, were arrested yesterday for organising a procession in defiance of prohibitory notification on the occasion of Mrs. Naidu's conviction.—Free Press.

CALCUTTA WOMEN'S PATRIOTIC MOVE

Successful Picketing Of Games.

CALCUTTA, May 24.

Under the auspices of the Women's Satyagraha Council about 60 ladies headed by Srimatis Saudamini Mehta, Bimal Prabha Devi, Kesurbai Bhimani and Indumati Jain proceeded on Saturday afternoon in an impressive procession to the play grounds in the Maidan and succeeded in pursuading the authorities of the Indian Sporting Clubs to abandon their respective fixtures for the day.

These ladies first went to the tents of the Mohan Bagan and Aryan clubs and were very courteously received by the secretaries of these institutions. Srimatis Bimal Pratibha Devi and Soudamani Mehta explained their mission to these gentlemen and requested them to give up these games for the present season at least and devote their spare time and energy to carrying on propaganda in furtherance of the Freedom movement.

Such stirring exhortations coming as they did from the ladies had a tremendous effect on the players as well as the authorities present and they readily agreed to consider the matter at a special meeting of all the Indian clubs. They, however entreated the ladies to be left free to keep their engagements for that day pleading that, according to the constitution of the League competition, they could not abandon any game without previous permission. This drew a spirited retort from Mrs. Soudamini Mehta who said when the whole country was engaged in a life and death struggle for changing the constitution of India, the petty consideration of infringement of the League constitution should not weigh with them. This smart rejoinder absolutely silenced the players who purchased peace by agreeing to abandon the games fixed for the day. They also promised to call a meeting of all Indian Clubs at an early date when the whole question would be discussed in all its bearings. The ladies expressed a desire to be present at any such meeting.—Free Press.

HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

During the week ending 24th inst. the total mortality 532 was 12 more than in the preceding week; the death rate registered was 21.3. These figures compare favourably with those for the 21st week of 1929 when the mortality was 571 and death rate 22.9 and with those for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium 1925-1929 when the average mortality was 564 and death rate 22.7.

Out of the total deaths 157 were among infants under one year of age. Cholera and Plague were absent during the week. Smallpox caused 58 attacks and 44 deaths as against 68 attacks and 49 deaths in the previous week. The total number of vaccinations peformed in the City during the week was 336 as against 364 in the previous week.

RS. 50,000 FOR MEDICAL RELIEF.

CALCUTTA, May 29.

A grant of Rs. 50,000 was made by the Calcutta Corporation to the Carmichael Medical College Hospital towards the cost of construction of an Opthalmic hospital, maternity hospital and extension of surgical and radio therapy.—Free Press.

SHORTAGE OF FOOD FEARED.

KANCHINJUNGA EXPEDITION.

DARJEELING, May 29.

Members of the Kanchinjunga Expedition are in imminent danger of shortage food stuff, owing to the break down of transport of equipment and provisions under Col. Tobin. Only one week's food remains.

The party is now established at a height of 21,500 feet.—Free Press.

FULLEST POSSIBLE ECONOMIC RELATIONS URGED.

Arguments For British Commonwealth Group.

LONDON, May 28.

A remarkable report has been drawn up by an influential Economic Committee of the Trade Union Congress unanimously recommending that at the forthcoming Imperial Conference it will be in the interests of the Trade Union movement for the Socialist Party to press for fullest possible distribution of economic relations between Britain and Dominions, urging creation of machinery and, if necessary, agreements with Dominions for further development of intercommonwealth trade and best possible distributon of economic activities within British Commonwealth. The Report will come before General Council to-day but it is not expected that immediate decision will be taken although it is likely it will be ultimately endorsed in view of the fact that the Economic Committee consists of leading Trade Union leaders, these include John Beard, Chairman of the Trade Union Congress, Ernest Bevin, Ben Tillett and Will Thorne, members of the House of Commons.

The Committee express opinion that Britain cannot be part of united States of Europe under the Briand scheme while maintaining her place in the British Empire group. It cites arguments in favour of formation of British Commonwealth group as a necessary step towards ultimate world economic unity.—Reuter.

FOR SCIENTIFIC BONESETTING

Consult BYRAM KHAMBATA SPECIALIST
With Fresh Experience from the GREAT HOSPITALS OF ENGLAND AND GERMANY
Opp. Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co., 275, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

Some Medicinal Preparations
MADE IN FRANCE.

Adrenalin A. F. D.	Intravenous Solutions A. F. D.
Adrenopituine	Iodobesin
Adrepatine	Insulin Byla
Ambrine	Iodaseptine
Aminoklase	Kinectine Tablets
Anti-Asthmatic (Heckel)	Legros Outfit
Backerine	Mycol
Bacteriophage	Néo-Trepol
Baume Duret	Novarsénobenzol
Benzo Bismuth	Nevrosthenine
Blenacrol	Opocrins Gland Products
Boldine A. F. D.	Orargol
Borosodine Lumiere	Paludase
Bromo Valerianate "Elixir"	Pancrepatine
Cryogenine	Papyta
Creosal Syrup	Pharmasols
Cyto-Serum	Persodine
Cryptargol	Pituilobine
Diglobin	Pulmo Calcium
Enterovaccin	Quinine Urethane
Femivir	Rheantine
Ferro Manganese Peptonate	Riodine
Feroxal	Sarcoptol
Fosfoxyl	Septicemine
Galyl	Stannoxyl
Genalkaloids	Sulfarsenol
Haemoglobin A. F. D. Elixir	Syrup Pertussis
Hectargyre	Thyratoxine
Hemo-Cyto-Serum	Thoroxyl
Hemoplase	Trinitrine
Heterolysine	Uraseptine
Histogenol	Urogenine
Homovir	Veronidia
Hercule Dragees	Vioxyl
Hypercytol	

The Anglo-French Drug Co. (EAST., LTD.)
is an Indian Registered limited liability company in which no British Capital is invested.

CARBORUNDUM

The Ideal Abrasive for all kinds of grinding, finishing and polishing. It is prepared in many special ways to suit difficult conditions: CARBORUNDUM for general work and ALOXITE (a different form of Carborundum) for teel.

CARBORUNDUM and ALOXITE CLOTHS & PAPERS.
ALOXITE ECONOMY ROLLS.
CARBORUNDUM AND ALOXIT STICKS.
SHARPENING STONES AND SCYTHE STONES.
RUBBING BRICKS FOR CONCRETE WORK (plain and fluted).
VALVE GRINDING COMPOUND (tins and tubes).
ALOXITE K-5 PAPER for sanding and woodworking.
CARBORUNDUM REFRACTORY CEMENT, FIRE SAND, &c.

For grinding real and imitation precious stones there is nothing better than CARBORUNDUM POWDER. Insist upon getting genuine CARBORUNDUM POWDER made by the CARBORUNDUM CO., LTD., MANCHESTER, ENGLAND AND NIAGARA FALLS, U.S.A.

For finishing paint work, duco, nitro-cellulose and all lacquers we recommend CARBORUNDUM AND ALOXITE WATERPROOF PAPERS (the paper that improves wet rubbing down.)

Stockists—
MESSRS. SYMINGTON COX CO. LTD.,
53, FORBES STREET.

BIHAR M.L.C. RESIGNS.

BHADRAK, May 23.

Choudhuri Bhagabat Prasad Mahapatra, Ex-Deputy President, Behar Council and a prominent member of the Liberal Party has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council as a protest against the repressive policy of the Government.—Free Press.

IMPERIAL BANK RATE UNCHANGED.

BOMBAY, May 29.

The Imperial Bank of India rate of interest on demands loans on Government paper remains unchanged at six per cent.—A.P.

Mr. P. E. Aitchinson and Mrs. A. C. Hiley dined at Government House, Mahableshwar, on Wednesday.

HEWLETT'S MIXTURE
quickly banishes
INDIGESTION
HEARTBURN and
all STOMACH and
BOWEL TROUBLES

OVER 50 YEARS' REPUTATION

In 4 ozs., 10 ozs. and 22 ozs., Bottles
Of all Chemists and Dealers throughout India.

C. J. HEWLETT & SON, LTD.,
LONDON, ENG.

WHY SUFFER FROM PRICKLY HEAT

Get Broughton's Prickly heat powder. Price Re. 1-8 per tin. This powder used with our Prickly heat lotion will remove the most stubborn affliction. Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

DIRTY HANDS WHY?
Broughton's hand cleaner—an unusually good hand cleaner. Should be in every motorist's tool kit. Price Re. 1-8 per tin.

BROUGHTON'S HOUSEHOLD CLEANER.
A non-inflammable cleaner. Removes grease, spots from silk and all clothing without injury to the fabrics. Kills moths, insects and other household pests. Price Re. 1-8 per bottle.

BROUGHTON'S SUPERFINE HAIR FIXATIVE AND BRILLIANTINE.
Cooling and refreshing application for the hair. A well-groomed head—is an assett to any business man. Price Hair Fixative Re. 1-8 and Brilliantine Re. 1 per bottle.

Direct from the Makers.
The BROUGHTON CHEMICAL CO.
DEPT. A.,
Post Box No. 6783. CALCUTTA.

BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes declare that "Female Protection Pill" is the best among all drugs such as pessaries sheaths new rubber goods—building new health. Detailed pamphlet free. 4 Months Pills Rs. 2/4. Dr. M. Bose, B.A., M. D., C L Parbatipur, E. B. Rly. (Bengal).

BOOKS
ON BIRTH CONTROL.

	Rs. a.
1. BIRTH CONTROL METHODS by N. N. Mukerjee	0 6
2. A MANUAL OF BIRTH CONTROL by M. N. Ganesa Aiyar	1 0
3. WISE PARENTHOOD by Dr. Marie Stopes	2 10
4. THE WIFE'S HANDBOOK by Dr. H. A. Allbutt	0 10
5. THE WIFE'S GUIDE AND FRIEND by Stewart Warren	1 4
6. PRACTICAL BIRTH CONTROL by Ettie A. Rout	2 14
7. LIMITATION OF FAMILY by N. N. Mukerjee	3 0

Postage extra in each case.

THE PIONEER BOOK DEPOT,
Royapuram, Madras

STOCKS AND SHARES.

LONG LIQUIDATION IN MILL SHARES.

No Disposition To Buy.

Bombay, May 29.

To-day the Mill shares failed to sustain the improvement which was registerted yesterday. Bulls who were carrying purchases were reported selling out as improved for mill cloth is not likely to result in big profits to the textile industry. There is absence of any outside business and there is no disposition to buy shares at present rates. It was pointed out in these columns that somt bulls were turning their move of operations and gradually unloaded on the market. The rallying power of the market is poor and offerings are difficult to be absorbed without a fair decline in prices. In the Miscellaneous Section Hydros Alcocks and Burmahs also ruled easy. Tata Steel shares which showed a good rallying power yesterday and prices declined. Transfer premiums are quoted as under:

Bombay Dyeing Rs. 5/ Fazal Rs. 4/6. Pearl Rs. 2/. Century Re. 1/8. Tata Defds, Re. 1/8, Ordinary annas Seven Hydro, Rs. 3/ Burma Rs. 4/10.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 29.

Bombay Dyeing 822, 25, 12.
Century 320, 12, 13.
Colaba 35, 34-6.
Crescent 111, 10.
Fazul 516, 12, 13, 7.
Indore 376, 75, 77.
Madhowji 46.
Nagpur 485, 77.
New Great 223, 18.
Pearl 282, 83, 80.
Simplex 107, 3, 4-6.
Swadeshi 386, 80.
Burma 678, 70.
Hydro 1185, 80, 82.
Tram 131-14-31.
Deff. 295, 88, 90.
Ord. 51, 49-4.
Bundi 16-14, 10.
Indian 248, 47, 48.
Katni Ord. 183.
Alcock 340, 38.

MILLS.

Bombay, May 28.

100 Ahm. Advance 370.
50 Apollo 4|12.
10 Bom. Cotton P. 3|12.
500 Bom: Cotton 136|4.
250 Bom. Dyeing 812-8.
250 Bradbury 180.
100 Century 320.
100 Central India P. 457.
100 Central India 485
100 Colaba 134-6.
100 Coorla 160.
100 Crescent 110.
250 Currim 116.
250 Dawn 635.
10 E. D. Sassoon 0-7-6.
100 Elphinstone P. 20.
100 Elphnstone 9|2.
250 Fazulbhoy 507-8.
100 Finlay 131|4.
1000 Framji Petit 190.
100 Gokak 157|8.
1000 Hindustan 1760.
100 Indore Malwa 377-6.
100 Jamshed Pref. 75.
250 Jamshed 18.
50 Kastoorchand 12
100 Khatau 120.
100 Kohinoor 182-4.
250 Laxmi 1350.
100 Madhowji 46|4.
250 Madras United 400.
50 Mathuradas 20.
1000 Maneckji Petit 800.
100 Meyer Sassoon 50.
1000 Morarji 609.
50 Mysore 141/4
200 New Great 218-12.
100 New City 77|8.
250 Pabani 180.
250 Paarl 280.
100 Phoenix 383|12
10 Premier 0|15|0.
100 Shapurji 8.
1000 Sholapur 1650.
250 Simplex 104-6.
100 Swan 130.
100 Swadeshi 386|4
25 Tata P. 14.
25 Tata 42|8.
500 Vishnu P. 587-8.
500 Vishnu 2145.
1000 Western 875.

BANKS.

100|50 Baroda 72-12.
50|25 Central 15|6
£10|5 Eastern 78|3.
500 Imperial 1320.
500|25 Imperial Contr. 320.
100-50 India 90.
Union 3-3 X.D.

CEMENT.

10 Bundi 16|14.
70 Gwalior 83.
250 Indian 248|12.
100 Katni 1st P. 93|8.
100 Katni 2nd P. 100|8.
40 Katni Df. 660.
100 Katni 183-12.
10 Punjab 10-12.
100 Sahabad 143|2 x.d.

INSURANCE.

10 Jupiter P. 9.
15 New India 19|8.
Oriental 1875.
Vulcan 7.

ELECTRIC.

100 Ahmedabad 125.
1000 Andhra Val. P. 980.
100 Andhra Val. P. 670
50 Bom. Tram. P. 63-8.
50 Bom. Tram 131|14.
1000 Tata Hydro 1030.
1000 Tata Hydro Ord. 1182-8.
1000 Tata Power 556-4.
1000 Tata Power 557|8.

RAILWAYS.

500 Ahm. Prantej 812.
100 Amritsar Patti 110|0.
100 Central Province 90-8.
100 Dho. Barramati 95/8.
100 Guzrat 73-0.
90 Mandra Bhon 53.
500 Tapti Valley 671-4.

MINING.

10 Central India 2-3.
10 Shivrajpur 12.
150 Tata Steel 1 p. 135.
100 Tata Steel 2 p. 66-8.
30 Tata Steel D. 295.
75 Tata Steel 49-4.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1000 Alcock 238-12.
80 Bom. Uganda 20-0.
250 Bom. Steam 200.
250 Bom. Steam 202/8.
250 Bombay Telephone 55.
8 s. Brit. B. Petrol 3-14-3.
125 Bom. Burma Old 670.
50 Bom. New 257-8.
100 Ind. Bleaching 128-12.
15 Scindia 10-2.

Bombay Cotton

—:o:—

Bombay, May 29.

In following a further rise of 3 points in New York futures, the local market opened at Rs. 238|4 for Broach J|A. delivery. There was as usual utter absence of demand and prices gradually declined under Bazar operators selling. Liverpool opening cables were quiet but steady.

There is a large short interest in the local market. Long liquidation in the absence of buying has depressed prices. The market is well liquidated and existence of short interest is bound to harden prices. Some Japanese firms were reported buying to-day. Rates at 5-30 p.m. closed as under:—

Broach J|A. 254|8.
Comra July 210|12.
Bengal July 186.
Broach J|A. Highest 258|4 Lowest 254.

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, May 29.

August	152.50+1.00
November	155.70+2.00

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 29.

Bengal 190 July.
Broach 238 July|A.
Umra 214 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, May 29.

Bengal	200	195	190	184
Sind	205	200	195	189
Punjab	198	193	188	182
Rajputana	200	195	190	184
Broach	260	257	253	248
P. A.	270	267	263	258
K. V.	262	259	255	250
Dholera	261	258	254	249
Kalajin	263	260	256	251
Cutch	268	265	261	256
Surat	350	347	343	338
Rajpipla	337	334	330	325
Navsari	355	352	348	343
Umra No. 3	219	215	211	207
C. P. No. 1	234	230	226	222
C. P. N. 2,	226	222	218	214
Muthia	211	206	201	196

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, May 29.

100 G. G. Kesha & Co., Bir 214
100 Lavji Megji & Co., Bir 214
200 Ralli Bros. Beawer 194
100 Ralli Bros. Nabha 195 1|4
100 Ralli Bros. Hansi 195 1|4
100 Ralli Bros. Chalisgaon 195
100 Ralli Bros. Veraval 205
100 Japan Cotton Co., Chandur 215
100 Japan Cotton Co., Khamgaon 217
200 Bussan Co., Sheogaon 211 1|2
100 Bussan Co., Nimarkhadi 220
100 Bussan Co., Porbander 257
100 Brila Bros. Nandura 210 1|2
200 K. Devchand & Co., Pattam 203
300 Hirji Raisee Ujjain 231

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Osaka, May 29.

August	152.50+1.00
November	155.70+2.00

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, May 29.

Bengal 190 July.
Broach 238 July|A.
Umra 214 July.

SPOT RATE.

Bombay, May 29.

Bengal	200	195	190	184
Sind	205	200	195	189
Punjab	198	193	188	182
Rajputana	200	195	190	184
Broach	260	257	253	248
P. A.	270	267	263	258
K. V.	262	259	255	250
Dholera	261	258	254	249
Kalajin	263	260	256	251
Cutch	268	265	261	256

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 30.

	1929-30	1928-29
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date	3405000	9130000
26-5-30		
Receipts yesterday	11000	4000
23-5-30		
Exports to date	6447000	7665000
28-5-30		
Stock at Ports	1715000	1140000
23-5-30		
Stock Interior Towns	810000	1140000
23-5-30		
Stock at Liverpool	884000	1045000
23-5-30		
Visible Supply	3780000	3217600
23-5-30		
Quantity in sight	14438000	15041000
23-5-30		
Quantity out of sight	12412000	14020000
23-5-30		

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.

New York, May 28.

Demand Bills 485.75

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS.

—:o:—

New York Futures 8 Pts. Up

SHORT COVERING

Bombay, May 29.

Yesterday the New York cotton futures market ruled quiet but firm on absence of selling influenced by unfavourable Western Belt forecast and covering by shorts. The market opened at a rise of 1 to 2 points. The opening level proved to be the lowest for the day as in the absence of selling during the first hour a rise of 8 points was recorded from the opening level. There was very little business doing in the afternoon and the market closed at a rise of 5 to 8 points. New Contracts October closed at 14.82, December 14.88 January 14.90 and March 15.07. Spot cotton prices closed unchanged at 16.20c.

The New Orleans Cotton futures market ruled steady and closed at a rise of 1 to 9 points. Spot Cotton prices remained unchanged at 15.40c.

U. S. Port Receipts were 11,000 bales and exports amounted to 5,000 bales.

The Liverpool Cotton futures market opened at a rise of 1 point and ruled very steady throughout the day. There was active covering which hardened prices and the market closed at a rise of 6 points. Middling American Spot Cotton prices closed at a rise of 5 points at 8.54d. per lb. and sales amounted to 2,000 bales.

Empire Cotton futures closed at a rise of 6 points while Egyptians closed irregular near months declined 5 points while distant positions gained 1 to 2 points.

U. S. WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT.

The official weather report issued to-day, states that fair and warmer weather is needed over the Western two-thirds of the Belt, while warmer weather with additional showers would be helpful in the Eastern section.

PRIVATE CABLES:—

N. Y. July highest 16.17 plus .07 lowest 16.07 —.03.

N. Y. October 15.12 (10-45 a.m.) lowest 15.04 (opening).

Hemelryk:—"Weekly weather report not as good as expected."

Hentz:— "Cotton: Government weather report mixed. Crop is retarded in consequence recent heavy rains Western Belt but weather more favourable past week. Immediate future of the market depends on the weather but do not look for any material decline."

Reuter:—"Market is quiet but firm in absence of selling influenced by unfavourable Western Belt forecast and covering by shorts."

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, May 28.

July	16.10—
October	15.10+.03
December	15.14+.05
January	15.17+.07
Middling Spot	16.20—

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, May 28.

July	15.79+.01
October	14.81+.09
Middling Spot	15.40—

NEW YORK.

New York, May 28.

New York. 10-55 a.m. As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

July	Unquoted
October	15.09
October, New Contract)	44.82
New York. 11-45 a.m.	
July	13.12
October	15.08
October, (New Contract)	14.82

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York, May 28.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	11,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	3,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	2,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

	Opening	Closing
May	8.12	8.20+.03
June		8.12+.06
July	8.01	8.07+.06
August		7.98+.06
September		7.33+.06
October	7.82	7.38+.06
November		7.37+.05
December		7.36+.06
January	7.84	7.89+.07
February		7.90+.05
March	7.85	7.93+.06
April		7.95+.06
May		7.97+.06
Middling Spot		8.54+.05

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, May 28.

	Bales.
Sales at Liverpool	2,000
Sales on Speculation	300
Sales of East Indian Cotton	150

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

May	12.93—.04
July	12.67—.05
November	12.41—.03
December	12.42+.01
January	12.50+.01
March	12.61+.01
Middling Spot	13.35—

LINSEED CABLE: (LIVERPOOL)

"Linseed position unchanged but states selling distants.

"Buenos Aides buying Duluth."

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

"In reality, he (Mahatma Gandhi) is one of the greatest strategists and statesmen of all history."

RICHARD B. GREGG.

"What Mazzini was to Italy, what Parnell and Davitt were to Ireland, what Washington was to America, and what the Carpenter of Nazareth was to the poor of Palestine, Mahatma Gandhi is to India."

"In the words of Rolland, Gandhi succeeded in harmonising religion, patriotism and humanity. What more can we say of this light of the world, of this bright effluence of bright essence increate, of this prince of peace, of this beautiful reflection or reincarnation of Buddha and Christ?"

V. H. RUTHERFORD.

"He (Mahatma Gandhi) gave us a scare! His programme filled our jails. You can't go on arresting people for ever, you know—not when there are 319,000,000 of them. And if they had taken his next step and refused to pay taxes! God knows where we would have been.

"Gandhi's was the most colossal experiment in world history; and it came within an inch of succeeding. But he could not control men's passions. They became violent and he called off his programme."

SIR GEORGE LLOYD.

(Governor of Bombay in 1922, in an interview with Mr. Drew Pearson).

"So then in the atmosphere of august Proclamations, Reform Councils, Imperial Conferences, and Esher Reports, I have had none of my doubts answered. These things only appear to me to prolong indefinitely the dependence of India upon Great Britain. Indeed, they seem deliberately intended to do so. No. No. Along this path, which has been tried generation after generation, along this pathway of Reform Councils—which is strewn with Proclamations and promises unfulfilled—there appears to me but little hope of final deliverance. Independence will be undermined as often as it is built up.

"On the other hand, I come back from this method of doubtful evolution to the more incisive method of Mahatma Gandhi. I can see that he cuts at the very root of the disease. It is like a surgeon performing an operation rather than a physician administering soothing drugs. And, as the surgeon's knife cuts deep, we can see at once the recovery of the patient beginning to take place—the recovery of self-respect, manhood and independence. Seeley's words are becoming true at last. It is being realised by the Indian people that it is shameful to assist the foreigner in maintaining his domination."

C. F. ANDREWS.

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, May 28.

Scinde, Fully Good	4.65
Scinde, Fine	4'90
Scinde, Superfine	5.15
Bengal, Good	4.40
Bengal, Fully Good	4.65
Bengal, Fine	4.90
Oomra, Good	4.95
Oomra, Fully Good	5.25
Oomra, Fine	5.55
Broach, Fully Good	5.95
Broach, Fine	6.20
Broach Superfine	6.45

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, May 28.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton.
Nominal May/June £6-10-0
Castorseed, Bombay, ton.
Sellers May/June £15-0-0
Rapeseed Toria, ton.
Seller May/June ££15-7-6

LINSEED.

London, May 28.

Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton.
Sellers May/June £18-15-0
Linseed, Calcutta, (London), ton.
Sellers June/July £18-15-0
Linseed, La Plata, C.I.F., ton.
Sellers May/June £17-10-0
Linseed, Bombay, ton.
Nominal May/June £19-13-6

LINSEED OIL.

London, May 28.

Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.
Sellers June/Aug. 39/1-1/2
Linseed, Oil, Naked, London, cwt.
Sellers Sept/Dec. 37/6

COFFEE NEW YORK MARKET.

New York, May 28.

Coffee, Fair Rio, No. 7
Quality 9-1/8

WHEAT LONDON MARKET.

London, May 28.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.
Sellers May/June 38/6
Barletta Russo, per 62½ lb. Cargoes.
Sellers May/June 37/9
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, Parcels.
Sellers May/June 40/3
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels.
Sellers Afloat 41/3

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET.

London, May 28.

Java Sugar, Fine White.
Dutch Standard No. 25.
C. & F. Calcutta,
May/June per cwt 9/
July/Sept. per cwt 9/
Oct/Dec. per cwt 9/
C. & F. Bombay.
May/June per cwt 9/0-,1/4
C. & F. Karachi.
May/June per cwt 9/0-1/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, May 28.

Smoked Sheet, Standard,
Ribbed, lb Spot 6-13/16
Sellers.

LONDON METALS.

London, May 28.

Copper Braziers £74
Yellow Metal £83
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands £15-1/3
Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge £11-7/8
Tin English Ingots £142-1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 29.

	Bales.
Khandeish	135.
Central India	1,355
Parsi-Nugger	252
Hyderabad-Gaorani	317
Berar	1,590
Central Provinces	381
Dhollera	1,981
Rajputana	60
Sind-Punjab	100
Broach	100
Compta-Dharwar	1,510
Westerns-Northerns	1,631
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	1,270
Americans	131
Egyptians	298
East Africans	5,299
Cotton	17,510
	Cwts.
Wheat	3,597
Linseed	17,528
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	227
Gingellyseeds	346
Poppyseeds	470
Groundnuts	5,297
Castorseeds	8,886
Rice	3,222
Myrabollams	5,386
Cottonseeds	8,039
Mowraseeds	73
Gram	3,736
Jeowar	1,568
Maize	2
Barley	1,182
Bajree	1,117
	Tons.
Coal	153

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, May 29.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 43|11 Closing Rs. 44|-.
Castorseeds Delivery September Opening Rs. 44|13|6 Lowest Rs. 44|11|6 Closing Rs. 45|2|6.
Groundnut Seeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 45|- Closing Rs. 45|10.

WAEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

May per bushel $1.07-1/4 up 1/2
July per bushel $1.07-5/8 up 3/4
Sept. per bushel $1.10-1/8 up 7/8.

CABLE ITEMS.

Rugby.—Prince of Wales who is experienced airman and makes frequent use of his private Moth aeroplane for journeys in England flew on Wednesday to visit his estates in Cornwall and Devon.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—Anonymous gift of £24,500 in the form of securities to the King Edwards Hospital Fund for London was announced by the Prince of Wales when presiding at the annual meeting of the Fund. He said that further sum of £10,500 had also been guaranteed by an anonymous donor.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—The King and Queen will receive the Imperial Press Conference delegates and their wives at Buckingham Palace on June 24. Delegates, numbering 92, are proprietors and editors of newspapers from every part of the Empire. The Conference opens on Sunday.—B.O.W.

Rugby.—The work of extension of the Piccadilly Tube for seven and a half miles northwards from Finsbury Park to Cockfosters will be started early in the autumn. Finsbury Park to Cockfosters will be £5,350,000.—B.O.W.

Money Market.

—:o:—

Exchange Quotations.

Bombay, May 29.

B. C. RATE—
T T 1|5 3|4.
D D 1|5 25|32.
LONDON—
Banks Selling T T 1|5 25|32 May.
Banks Selling D D 1|5 13|16.
Banks Selling T T 1|5 3|4 June|Sept.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 13/16 Ready
Banks Buying D D 1|5 7|8 Mail.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 1|6 May|Monsoon.
NEW-YORK—
B. C. Rate T T 278 1|4.
Banks Selling T T 277 3|4.
Banks Buying T T 276 1|2.
PARIS—
Banks Selling D D 917.
Banks Buying D D 927.
Banks Buying 3 Mos. 940.
JAPAN—
Banks Selling T T 137 1|4.
Banks Buying 60 Days 135.
HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 95 1/4.
SHANGHAI—
Banks Selling D D 117 1/4.
SINGAPORE—
Banks Selling D D 156 1|4.
JAVA—
Banks Selling D D 89 1|2.
CROSS RATE—
New York-London 4.86 28th inst.
Shanghai-London 1/8 5/16 29th inst.
Japan-London 2/0 3/8 28th inst.
London-Paris 123.95 28th inst.
London-Belgium 34.820 28th inst.
London-Switzerland 25.11 28th inst.
London-Italy 92.80 28th inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.
Gold £4-4-11 1/4 27th inst., £4-4-11 28th inst.
Silver London Ready 18 1/4 27th inst., 18 28th inst.
Silver London Forward 18 3/8 27th inst., 17 15/16 28th inst.
Silver New York Ready 39 1/2 27th inst., 39 28th inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos. 2 3/16 per cent 27th inst., 2 3/16 per cent 28th inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 2 9/16 per cent 27th inst., 2 9/16 per cent 28th inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 6 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 3 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 4 1/2 per cent.
3 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.
6 Mos. 4 per cent.
12 Mos. 4 per cent.
Tone:—Quiet.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

—:o:—

Bombay, May 29.

3 months 2-3/16 p.c.
6 months 2-9/16 p.c.
Bank of England Rate 3 p.c.
Money Call 4-3/4 p.c.
One month 4-1/2 p.c.
3 months 4-1/2 p.c.
6 months 4 p.c.
Imperial Bank rate 6 p.c
Tone of Money Market:—Easier.

Bombay, May 29.

Tone of Silver:—Uncertain, China sold, Poor support.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 14 April, 2017

JUPITER AND INSURANCE
Go hand in hand.
J1

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B. 1065.

BOMBAY FRIDAY, MAY 30, 1930.

JUPITER GENERAL
is doing all classes of insurance business
J2

CALL FOR MORE REPRESSION IN INDIA.

Ex-Satraps & Noble Die-Hards Suggestion To Govt.

DEBATE IN LORDS.

Suppress Congress, Says Peel.

LONDON, May 28.

In the House of Lords, to-day, Lord Peel called for a statement on the recent disturbances and illegal activities in India. While agreeing with the necessity of very fully supporting the Government of India, he asked for an indication of the weight and gravity the Government attached to disorders. He also asked how far trade was being affected. He agreed it was useless attempting to conciliate the revolutionaries. He suggested striking at the Congress Committees themselves if it was held they were responsible for orgganis'ng outbreaks from a common centre. He concluded by paying tribute to the loyalty and courage of police.

Lord Reading joined in the tribute to the police and military. He agreed there was the necessity for unqualified support to the Viceroy. He emphasised the need for using every weapon to destroy civil disobedience which had struck at the very heart of Government. He said the problem could only be effectively tackled by action against those responsible for spreading the doctrine of mob rule.

"PERMEATED WITH FALSE RACE-PRIDE."

The Marquess of Zetland emphasised importance of ensuring Britain's case based on unassailable foundation of justice and righteousness. Consequently, he thought the Viceroy was right in receiving Mahatma Gandhi in winter; but he considered that Mahatma Gandhi was so permeated with false race-pride that he would prefer to wrest from the Government of India a crust rather than accept a loaf voluntarily offered. Whether Mahatma Gandhi was sincere or not, the results of his preaching were not open to doubt. But undermining respect for law was not the only injury he had done. He had caused many people in Britain to doubt the wisdom of further concessions and even to urge drastic curtailment of those concessions already made. Lord Zetland emphasised that such a course was impracticable, and would condemn Britain as bankrupt in statesmanship. The Government's duty was not to heed to such counsels of despair but to advance steadily and firmly on the path marked out by all parties. Paying tribute to the police and military, Lord Zetland asked for an assurance that the British and Indian Governments were satisfied they had adequate resources at their disposal.

"WHAT IS POLICY OF GOVT?"

Lord Lloyd hoped that acknowledgments of the behaviour of police would hearten thousands of men in India who were gallantly carrying on at present. He considerer that the gravity of the situation lay less in disturbances than in causes. He asked how far Government considered the movement was fomented by the Third International. He declared Government seemed to think they could follow a stolid policy with regard to Russia in Britain and not feel its effect in the East. Lord Lloyd expressed the opinion that it was difficult for the peoples in India to understand what Government's policy was going to be. He suggested that the position and functions of the Round Table Conference should be made clear. He concluded: The best atmosphere for consideration of the Simon Commission's Report would be created by Government restoring law and order as rapidly as possible remembering that the masses of people were more important than the consideration of political feuds of minority.

SUSPICION OF HIDDEN HAND.

Lord Russel, replying, traced at the outset the course of events since the beginning of the troubles. After paying a tribute to the loyalty of the Indian army the conduct of which had been exemplary and the behaviour of the Indian Police Lord Russel said the Government of India suspected that troubles had been organised and directed from behind, but he was unable to say at present that there was definite legal or satisfactory evidence justifying the action against Congress Committees. Lord Russel considered that probably a large number participating in riots were really deluded people who honestly believed they were helping the country's cause in some mysterious way. They were hardly in the same position as those who were consciously seditious, and were really deserving of pity. Pointing out that Government resorted to firing without the utmost reluctance and only when it was absolutely necessary. Lord Russel considered that greatest restraint and infinite patience had been shown, and nothing was done except when it was necessary to preserve immediate law and order.

WHAT GOVT. FEELS?

Lord Russel, continuing, said the preservation of law and order although it was the primary and essential function of Government, was in no way ultimately the most important thing. Government felt the most important thing was to do everything possible to meet the genuine grievances and make any advance that could properly be made. He thought probably all races in India desired some advance in self-government; and the Round Table Conference was designed to enable the freest expression to be given to that feeling. No fuller and franker offer could ever have been made. It was a matter for the greatest grief that it had been met by the civil disobedience campaign which, however, had not deflected the Government from their purporse; but, unfortunately it had had the indirect result, when necessary repressive measures were taken, of apparently alienating at the moment some of more Moderate opinion in India.

NO EVIDENCE AGAINST RUSSIA.

Referring to Russia Lord Russel said as far as he knew they had no evidence that Russia was behind the movement. It was a matter on which evidence one way or the other might later be obtained; and the people might have their own suspicions. But he could only say at present they had no evidence. He added it was impossible at present to estimate the effect of the disturbances on trade. Concluding, he asked the House to agree that the Viceroy who was placed in a very difficult position had behaved with immense patience and had done everything possible to conciliate. The Viceroy had already been told he had complete, full and unstinted support of His Majesty's Government and Lord Russel was confident, he could add, of the House of Lords also. (Cheers).

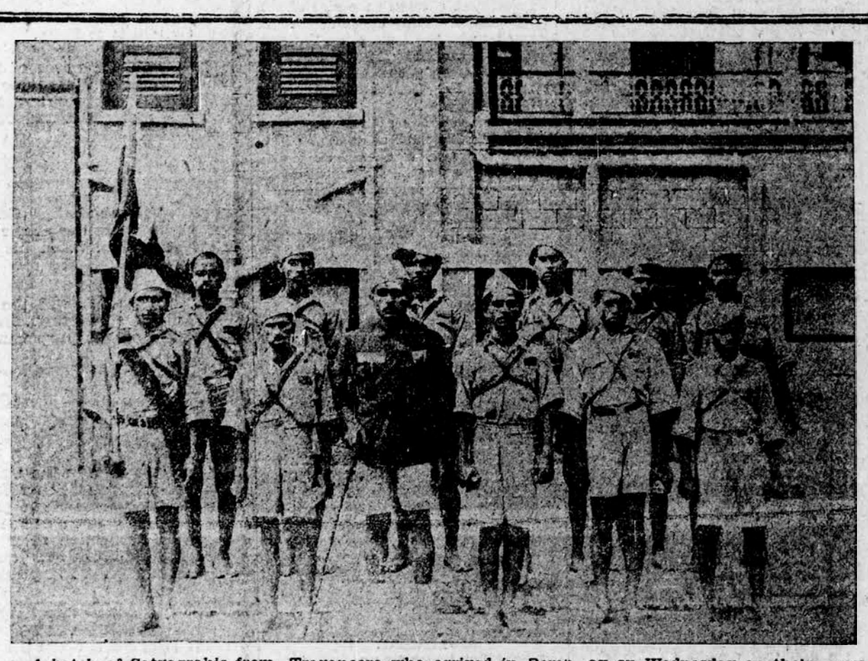
The debate then ended.—Reuter.

U. P. M.L.C. RESIGNS.

REPRESSION IN LUCKNOW.

LUCKNOW, May 28.

Pandit Rahasbihari Tewari has tendered his resignation of his seat in the U. P. Council as a protest against the excesses alleged to have been committed by the Police in the last two days in Lucknow. In the course of his letter he says that the repression was unprecedented in history.—Free Press.



A batch of Satyagrahis from Travancore who arrived in Bombay on Wednesday on their way to Dharasana.

"HONOUR OF THE NATIONAL FLAG IS AT STAKE."

—:o:—

"Wanted 5000 Men Prepared To Be Shot Down."

PANDIT MOTILAL NEHRU ON "THE GLORY OF SACRIFICE."

BOMBAY, May 28.

Suggesting that the Martial Law Regulation prohibiting the National Flag must be made an issue for Satyagraha, Pandit Motilal Nehru in a letter to the President, Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee says:—

One of the rules of Martial Law promulgated in Sholapur makes the carrying of a National Flag an offence punishable with 10 years' rigorous imprisonment. I see in this splendid opportunity of direct action by the Congress. The rule is a monstrous one, but the breaking of it will have very serious consequences. It is not for me at this distance to judge whether we are strong enough to break it and I must therefore leave it to the Maharashtra Provincial Congress Committee to take the final decision. I am merely suggesting what appears to me to be the proper course to take if we can continue it for some time.

LET 5,000 DEFY LAW.

The course I suggest is this. Let a party of three or four carry the National Flag through the streets of Sholapur and as soon as it is arrested let it be followed by similar parties one after the other in quick succession, so as to bring up the number to as big a figure as possible. If you can put together say about 5,000 men to defy the martial law rule. In this manner there can be no doubt that martial law itself will collapse in no time, and with the collapse of Martial Law the whole policy of repression will go.

"MOST RISKY THING."

It is obvious that this is the most risky thing to do and may result in a large number of Satyagrahis being shot down. At present there is nothing in the rules to justify shooting when the person breaking it do not form an unlawful assembly. This is the reason why I am limiting the number of each party to three or at the outset four, but martial law rules can be made and unmade at a moment's notice and it is quite likely that a rule may be made when the number of individual law breakers mounts up.

BE PREPARED FOR THE WORST.

It is highly unlikely that the Military will have the courage to shoot down thousands of peaceful citizens, but in a matter like this, one should always be prepared for the worst. It is therefore necessary to have men of high courage only and in sufficiently large numbers. As I have said above I cannot take it upon myself to direct the adoption of this course, but I have no doubt in my own mind that if it is adopted after due deliberation and with the necessary strength behind it the Maharashtra will have the glory of bringing Swaraj to our very door.

MR. NARIMAN AS MESSENGER.

Please consider the matter very carefully in consultation with the workers and do not think of making a start unless the committee is convinced that it can find the necessary number of men of the calibre required.

I am sending this letter through Mr. Nariman who will forward it to you after reading, by a special messenger. It is possible that he may be able to contribute a strong contingent for Sholapur from Bombay in case you decide to adopt the course I have suggested. —Free Press.

A MUSLIM PRESS.

—:o:—

Security Demanded.

MADRAS, May 26.

Mr. Mahomed Hassan Khusro applied to the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to declare himself as the keeper of a press styled "Dharul Uloom." He was directed by the Magistrate to-day to deposit a sum of Rs. 2,000 as the keeper of the press under Section 3 (1) of the Press Ordinance.

5 DIE AND 13 INJURED.

—:o:—

DALHOUSIE LORRY ACCIDENT.

DALHOUSIE, May 26.

A lorry accident occurred here yesterday afternoon causing the death of five persons and injuries to 13, two of them being serious. The injured include followers of military transport. The lorry fell down a khud at fortieth mile. The Deputy Commissioner, Gurdaspur, visited the spot and held an inquest. It was decided that this was a case of accident and that probably a tie-rod broke. —A. P.

MR. THOMAS' SALARY.

—:o:—

Motion For Reduction Rejected.

PREMIER'S APPEAL TO PARTIES TO CO-OPERATE

LONDON, May 28.

The House of Commons to-day by 270 votes to 241 rejected Mr. Baldwin's motion to reduce the salary of Mr. Thomas, Lord Privy Seal. Mr. Baldwin urged safeguarding as the only remedy for unemployment. Mr. MacDonald appealed to all parties to co-operate; and said Government intended to confer with municipalities in order to expedite public works.

Sir Oswald Mosely suggested the establishment of a Central unemployment organisation under the Prime Minister.

Mr. Thomas, winding up the debate, said Government relied on reconstruction, re-equipment and rationalisation, making factories more efficient and enabling the British to compete fairly and squarely in the world's export markets.

Liberals and six members of the Left Wing of the Labour Party headed by Mr. Maxton abstained from voting.—Reuter.

SIMON COMMISSION REPORT.

—:o:—

Second Volume Ordered To Be

LONDON, May 28.

The second volume of the Simon Commission's Report was formally tabled, to-day, in the Commons in dummy, and was ordered to be printed.—Reuter.

RAINFALL IN THE NORTH EAST.

—:o:—

Thunder Showers In The South.

POONA, May 29.

Nearly general rain has fallen in Lower Burma and Assam and local rain in Upper Burma and Bengal with a few falls in Bihar. Scattered thundershowers have also ocurred in South Madras and Bombay Deccan. The Western disturbance is causing cloud in North Punjab and Kashmir.

The chief amounts of rainfall are: Port Blair, 1/4"; Victoria Point, Amherst, Gwa and Monywa 1-1/2"; Mergui, Kyaukpyu and Agyab 1" each; Bassein and Lashio 3/4" each; Tavoy and Rangoon 1/2" each; Diamond Island and Maymyo 1/4" each; Mymensingh 3"; Dinajpur and Purnea 1-1/2" each Gauhati 155; Bogra 3/4" Tezpur and Jalpaiguri 1/2" each; Dhubri, Silchar, Chittagong, Barisal and Darjeeling 1/4" each; Madura 3/4"; Calicut 1/2" and Cochin, Cuddapah, Ahmednagar and Mahableshwar 1/4".

Forecast:—Extension of thundershowers in Bengal and Bihar and in West Deccan.—A. P.

BRICKBATS STARTED AFTER MEN HAD BEEN RUN OVER BY CARS.

20 Rounds Fired To Avoid Loss To Government Property.

PESHAWAR PLEADER'S EVIDENCE: PRIVATE DAVIES' CONFESSION.

PESHAWAR, May 23.

Before the Enquiry Committee this morning, Major Diamond gave details of the number of dead and wounded brought to the mortuary and Civil Hospital respectively. He stated five or six wounded could have been run over by a car. All the dead bodies claimed were given up to relations.

Mr. Short, Commandant, Frontier Constabulary, stated that when he reached Kabuli Gate on April 23 he saw people carrying wounded man on bed, cursing Europeans. His attempt to clear the crowd in a lane with the help of his men met with a shower of stones and lathis which horses could not stand. Subsequently Mr. Metcalfe was hit by stones and they had to resort to firing.

Replying to Col. Tucker witness stated, attack on armoured cars was so fierce that it was impossible for the Magistrate to communicate with the men in the armoured cars to open fire.

PLEADER'S EVIDENCE.

Tek Chand, Post-master, stated that the mob on April 23 attempted to break into his office and ultimately tried to burn it. Several post boxes were broken-open by the crowd that day.

Mr. Himat Ali, a pleader stated that throwing of brickbats only started after some had been run over by the armoured cars.

Inspector Bashir Ahmed deposed that he saw three Indians hitting a despatch rider with stones and lathis.

Military evidence was tendered before the Committee this afternoon by Captain King, who was in charge of the armoured cars. He stated that he along with Mr. Metcalfe, Deputy Commissioner went to the city in the leading car followed by three others. Despatch rider had been instructed to keep behind and on no account to enter the city.

RUN OVER BY CAR.

Entering the city they slowed down to a speed of four miles. They met with a bombardment of stones and bricks and were forced to close down all the windows of the car. Witness was confident that till within 300 yards of the crowd they did not run over anyone. As second car was not following, they turned back, when he noticed the rider lying on the road with his head under a car. Witness did not see any other body lying on the road. Following his signal, as other cars advanced he noticed one of them run over someone from the crowd.

20 ROUNDS FIRED.

Captain King said, people then set fire to an armoured car. In order to avoid a further loss to Government property, he under the instructions of the Magistrate ordered the opening of fire. Ten rounds were fired first, which did not sufficiently clear the road and necessitated another ten rounds of firing. Witness held that the situation from the military point of view was hopeless. Firing resorted to was the minimum.

Lt. Singh, second in command of armoured cars, deposed that thinking that the road was clear inside the city they accelerated the speed to 8 miles. He noticed his car running over some one and described how an Indian grappled with his to snatch his pistol.

RAN OVER TWO MEN.

Private Davies who drove the second armoured car stated that he was proceeding at a speed of four miles in the city. Despatch rider was going a few yards ahead, when witness saw someone strike the latter with an axe knocking him down. He put on speed to reach and assist the rider and had two bumps. He stated it was possible that he ran over two men.—A. P.

—:o:—

PATEL COMMITTEE BEGINS WORK.

—:o:—

Govt. Represented By Lawyer.

(Associated Special Correspondent)

RAWALPINDI, May 28.

The Patel Enquiry Committee into Peshawar disturbances commenced at noon to-day. Besides President Patel, three members, namely Messrs. Sardulsingh, Dunichand and Mufti Kafaitullah were present, the last named having been co-opted by the President. Doctor Ansari who also had been co-opted will join the Committee shortly.

A few members of the public and pressmen were present when Mr. Patel in the course of the opening remarks regretted they were not allowed to hold the enquiry on the spot and that his appeal to people on the frontier to submit their written statements to the President Rawalpindi Congress Committee had proved unfruitful. Moreover, his communication of February 17 had not been given sufficient publicity. Therefore, the Rawalpindi Congress Committee had to send a special man to Peshawar to inform the people of Peshawar to give evidence..

Mr. Patel also announced that Mr. Jawanlal Kapur, assisted by Mr. Govindlal Khanna, members Lahore Bar, would represent the people at the Frontier Province before the committee and as the Government had requested Diwan Bahadur Daulatrai C.I.E. leading lawyer, Rawalpindi to be present as "amicus curiae" for elucidating evidence with a view to enable the committee to investigate the truth. He made it clear that the function of the Rai Bahadur was not that or advocate on behalf of Government, but to help the Committe for further illucidation of points for the purpose of arriving at the truth.—A. P.

AMENDMENT OF AUSTRALIA'S CONSTITUTION

—:o:—

Senate Rejects Govt. Proposals

LONDON, May 28.

Canberra.—By 22 votes to 7, the Senate has rejected the Government's proposals to amend the constitution which was to be decided by means of a referendum. Government intimated recently that if the Senate obstructed the Government business the latter was likely to request the dissolution of Parliament followed by a general election and a referendum simultaneously.—Reuter.

Germany's New Ambassador In London.

—:o:—

LONDON, May 28.

Berlin.—It is learned that the British Government has agreed to the appointment of Baron Von Neurath as Ambassador in London in succession to Sthamer who is retiring in the autumn. Baron Von Neurath is Ambassador in Italy since 1926.—Reuter.

SNOWDEN IN TEMPER.

—:o:—

Angry Scenes In Commons.

LONDON, May 28.

There were series of angry scenes in the House of Commons which sat throughout Tuesday night dealing with part one of the Financial Bill. At 6 in the morning Mr. Snowden in biting tones told Mr. Churchill that he was determined to complete part one of the Bill before rising even if it meant staying in the House till the evening. Feelings ran very high owing to the Conservatives obstructing the Bill for 12 hours while Mr. Snowden's periodic acid comments enraged the Conservatives. Finally the house by 172 votes to 70 defeated the Conservative motion to postpone the repeal of anti-dumping legislation until 1936.

A Conservative-Labour arrangement was then reached by which Mr. Snowden did not persist in his original programme and the House rose at 8 in the morning.—Reuter.

Printed and published for the "Bombay Chronicle" Company, Ltd., by SORABJI PALONJI KA PADIA, Edited by SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Hari Building Old Custom House Road, Bombay.